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June 29, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 97
Humidity 97

June 29, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 91

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.67.

7961 日一廿月五

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SITUATION ON ITALIAN FRONT.

Belligerents Surveying the Situation.

London, June 28.
There is little change in the Italian military situation, both belligerents apparently surveying the position. The Italians have decided to discontinue operations in the Valbelli mountain sector. After capturing a small quantity of ground and some prisoners, the Italians advanced a mile in the Grappa region and to within 500 yards of the front held on June 15. The total prisoners with west of Asolo have now reached 1,700. The Piave is still flooded, preventing the establishment of new Italian bridges. In the sector between the new and the old Piave, operations are proceeding satisfactorily. The Italians have obtained about two-thirds of the ground occupied by the Austrians, who are fighting very well.

No Austrian Communications.

London, June 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that there is much comment on the fact that no Austrian communiques have been published in Spain for three days. The Austrian Embassy naively explains this as being due to wireless irregularities.

Italians Preparing for Offensive.

London, June 28.
Washington cables from the Italian Headquarters state that the heavy Austrian losses on the Piave were due to the failure of the Austrian General Staff to provide for the possibility of defeat. Documents found on prisoners show that the Austrians not only depended on requisitioning Italian foodstuffs but also provided for Italian prisoners building bridges and fortifications.

It is indicated from Rome that the Italians are preparing for an offensive in the Trentino.

Heavy Losses 150,000.

London, June 28.
The Italian General Staff estimates that the recent heavy losses were at least 150,000. The Staff also states that the Austrian claim that the Italian losses total 250,000, cable on June 28, is numerically exaggerated and are certainly nothing approaching that figure.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Peace by Political Arrangement.

London, June 28.
Speaking in the Reichstag, Herr von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, said: "It is therefore in my opinion possible to fix one's eyes with certainty on the one moment when the war must end, and we must therefore look for political motives which might eventually open a peace possibility."

No Appeal to England's Goodwill.

London, June 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, replying to the criticism of Herr Wernicke, Herr von Kuehlmann denied that his speech was intended to appeal to England's goodwill. "Have we not during the past few months gained victories of such a magnitude never before recorded in history? Do not our enemies to-day expect fresh blows? Should not all this bring them to reflect that it may be more prudent to indicate the road to peace by negotiation?"

The Only Way.

London, June 28.
Commenting on Herr von Kuehlmann's speech, *Verdict* says: "Herr von Kuehlmann recognises that the only way to end the war is by understanding and that therefore he must proceed on that road to the very end."

Nothing Novel.

London, June 28.
The French newspapers all agree that the speech contains no vital novelty.

American Official Opinion.

London, June 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that officials regard Herr von Kuehlmann's declaration of war aims as merely another phase of the German old cycle of military drives and peace offensives. In trying to fasten the responsibility for the war on Russia, officials are of opinion that von Kuehlmann is trying to invite peace proposals from the West before the tide, already turning, begins to run too strongly against the Germans.

What is Needed.

London, June 28.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at a meeting of the Victoria League at the Guildhall, said the Imperial War Cabinet was a creation of the war, and arising out of necessity. He was confident it would never be allowed to drop. "To sit on such a body was a liberal political education. If anything were needed to stir the people to a sterner resolve, it would be found in the speech of Herr von Kuehlmann. A German peace resolution was one thing, but a German peace was quite a different thing. 'Might made right' and 'where there was no might there was no right.' We should remain at war until that doctrine had been beaten to the ground."

GERMAN IN CHINA.

Deportation Not Discussed at Hague Conference.

London, June 28.
The *Times* correspondent at the Hague says that Herr von Kuehlmann's statement that the deportation of Germans from China has been abandoned as a result of the Prisoners Conference at the Hague is incorrect. The Conference has not dealt with the matter.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

London, June 28.
Captain Amundsen and an expedition of ten men, aboard the *Maud* have sailed from a Norwegian port on a five years expedition. Captain Amundsen intends to go to the North Pole, but his main object is to chart the Arctic Sea. The *Maud* will enter the drift-ice of the New Siberian Islands in September, from which point it is intended she shall drift across the Polar Basin.

FRENCH SEAMEN AND THE HUNS.

London, June 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Rivelli, Secretary of the French Navy League, states that French seamen will not sail with Germans after the war.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MOMENTOUS BRITISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Sensation Created by M. Kerensky's Appearance.

London, June 28.
An unexpected sensation was created at the opening session of the British Labour Conference in London, when, after the President's speech, M. Kerensky was introduced and addressed the delegates in Russian.

The President's Address.

London, June 28.
What is described as the most momentous British Labour Party Conference ever held opened under the presidency of Mr. W. F. Pardy. The foreign delegates included M. Branting, M. Albert Thomas, M. Wils Vandervelde, M. Camille Huysmans, but not M. Troelsma.

Mr. Pardy said it was desirable to ally the industrial wing of the Labour movement to the political wing, but a national party, such as they now aimed at, could not be erected on a purely industrial or craft basis. He let us not forget that all plans of reconstruction, and all hopes of rebuilding a better social and industrial life after the war, depend on the one cardinal fact of winning the war. "General Cheere" not winning the war out of a spirit of revenge, but because Labour all over the world has everything to gain by crushing militarism and domination, which has been the outstanding policy of the Central Powers for generations. The Russian and Rumanian peace conditions throw an illuminating light on the peace terms that the Central Powers would impose if they could obtain victory. We cannot and will not accept any such terms. "Cheere". The war aims of the Trade Union and Labour movement represent what we are fighting for, not negotiating for. In order to secure those aims, national unity is essential. National necessities must be made the measure of mutual loyalty in the face of common dangers.

M. Branting Addresses the Conference on June 27.

M. Kerensky, who was received with loud cheers, said he was very much impressed with his reception, which he appreciated as an expression of sympathy towards Russian democracy who were fighting for ideals common to them all. He had just come straight from Moscow and it was his duty as a statesman and a Socialist to tell them and the English people and the people of the whole world that the Russian people and Russian democracy were fighting against tyranny.

M. Kerensky, concluding, said:—"You may break the Russian people, but you cannot exterminate them. I am certain that the Russian people will shortly join you in fighting for the great cause of freedom."

Disorder and interruption followed, in the course of which a delegate who objected to the presence of M. Kerensky was expelled by a unanimous vote.

GERMAN DELAY IN THE WEST.

Allied Aerial Work a Factor.

London, June 28.
Reuter's special correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—"There seems to be rather an unusual amount of sickness among the German troops, but it is impossible yet to say it has reached proportions which will affect the German plans. What most undoubtedly has delayed them is the skill with which our airmen are striking at vital points of the enemy's communications."

An Offensive Foreshadowed.

London, June 28.
The *Daily Mail* correspondent at the British Headquarters says that there are nearly three-quarters of the German reserves opposite the British front. The number of enemy scout aeroplanes over our lines has increased recently, apparently indicating the imminence of an offensive.

ENEMY CURRENCY DECLINING.

London, June 28.
It is noteworthy that ever since the beginning of March and during the new enemy offensive the value of the German mark and the Austrian krone has steadily fallen in neutral exchanges. Quotations, for example, show that 48.03 kronen were obtainable for a pound sterling on June 24, as compared with 39.275 on June 25. Similarly, 27.86 marks equalled a pound on June 24, as compared with 24.33 on May 25. The pre-war parities were 24 kronen and 20.04 marks to the pound.

A SPANISH DENIAL.

London, June 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the Foreign Minister denies the Lobby report cable this morning, regarding Spain's readiness to intervene in affairs of the highest importance.

IRISH ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS.

London, June 28.
At a meeting of the anti-Conscription Conference at Dublin, the Lord Mayor announced that he had presented the Conference's address to President Wilson to the American Ambassador in London, with a letter explaining that he did so because the Foreign Office refused him passports to America unless the address was submitted to the Lord Lieutenant, which he (the Lord Mayor) refused to do.

U. S. ARTILLERY FOR WESTERN FRONT.

London, June 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee has approved the Fortifications Bill carrying 6,435 million dollars, principally for the production of field artillery and heavy guns for the Western Front. The latter will be mounted on rail cars or be motorized for rapid transportation.

BRUGES AND OSTEND BOMBED.

London, June 28.
The Admiralty announces that air force contingents attached to the Navy between June 20 and June 23 dropped four tons for bombs on quays and sheds at Bruges and Ostend Docks and also bombed an aerodrome at Marijkereke.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Big Scheme of Farm Colonies.

London, June 28.
In the House of Lords, the Small Holdings Colonies Bill, for taking sixty thousand acres in England and Wales and twenty thousand in Scotland as farm colonies for discharged soldiers, passed its second reading. This measure amends the earlier Act under which only ten thousand acres were appropriated.

A Cabinet Appeal.

London, June 28.
Mr. Hodge, in a speech in London, announced that he was about to appeal for three million sterling for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Remoured Assassination of Ex-Tsar.

London, June 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Moscow telegram states that Czech-Slovak troops have entered Ekaterinburg where heavy fighting is occurring. In connection with the above it is understood that the ex-Tsar is at Ekaterinburg, but there is no confirmation of the rumours that he has been assassinated.

Anti-Bolshevik Movement Growing.

London, June 28.
A message from Amsterdam says that it is learned from Moscow that the anti-Bolshevik movement is growing. Hunger revolts are increasing and martial law has been proclaimed in the Government of Ufa and the Government and town of Novogorod. The situation in the Government of Saratoff is serious.

TURKISH SEIZURE IN PERSIA.

American Enquires to Sweden.

London, June 28.
A message from Washington states that the American Government has again enquired from Sweden regarding the Turks seizing the American Consulate and looting the American hospital at Tabriz. The State Department has already twice asked Sweden to report on the facts and has also made a similar request to Spain. The American officials emphasize that the State Department does not blame the Swedish or Spanish Foreign Ministers for the delay, which is attributed to action in Constantinople.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S TITLE.

London, June 28.
In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Ballantyne, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was of opinion there was no reason to alter the title of the Colonial Secretary.

AMERICA'S GREAT ARMY.

London, June 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Baker states that of the 900,000 American troops landed in France, between sixty five and seventy per cent, are actually fighting troops.

APPEAL FOR WOMEN LAND WORKERS.

London, June 28.
Mr. Lloyd George, appealing to the women of Britain to work on the land, says that the harvest in which are centred the hope and faith of our soldiers that their own heroic struggle will not be in vain, is endangered for want of labour owing to the calling up of men for military purposes. There is not a moment to lose. Every young, strong woman who is not already engaged on essential work should follow the splendid example of the Women's Land Army and share in the privilege and duty of working in the fields of Britain. Women had never failed the country yet and would not fail her in this grave hour.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVE BOARD ADVOCATED.

London, June 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, Mr. Lubin, the American delegate who is responsible for the founding of the International Institute of Agriculture, now proposes that Allied countries should create an International Reserve Board on the American plan to regulate the ebb and flow of gold, supervise the rates of interest and exchange and also issue international notes and coordinate all problems relating to war bonds issued by the Allies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Sir Edward Carson's Appeal.

London, June 28.
In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson said there was an unwelcome case for introducing conscription in Ireland, but the Prime Minister had proceeded to bribe Ireland by promising immediate Home Rule. The Roman Catholic hierarchy went lengths in connection with conscription which no modern civilised community ought to tolerate. He pressed the Government to elucidate its promises regarding land for soldiers. History would brand with shame the nation which did not participate in this war against the destruction of civilisation. It was not a question of Ireland assisting England, but assisting civilisation to drive back barbarism. He appealed to Irishmen in all parts of Ireland to vindicate their country and honour and take their share in the war for freedom. (Loud cheers).

A Conference Suggested.

London, June 28.
Mr. Dillon, at Dublin, said the Recruiting Committee would not receive the support of the Catholic Church, or the National Party until Irishmen governed their own country. He suggested holding an all-Irish Conference in the autumn to devise a national policy. (Continued on page 3)

THE HUN'S WAY.

German Parade Starving American Prisoners.

London, June 28.
A number of British and Canadian officers and soldiers have arrived from Holland, having escaped from German captivity. A Canadian officer who escaped from a German camp near the American soldiers captured last October in a trench raid in France were brought there and remained for two days on exhibition. The British prisoners were not allowed to communicate with them under pain of death. He had a short conversation with the Americans and said that they were in deplorable shape. They had had no chance to wash or get clean clothes and had been marched for miles over hard roads to the towns and villages where they were exhibited to the German people by non-commissioned officers in an effort to demonstrate that the American Army could not stand against German armed soldiers.

The Americans, he said, were thin, weak, and dazed mentally as the result of their treatment. Their daily fare consisted of a breakfast of corn coffee, two slices of bread made of rye, sawdust and potato flour; a dinner of soup with a small piece of tough beef, turnips ordinarily fed to cattle, and no potatoes, and supper of soup again, with two slices of bread. They had not received any parcels of food, or the other prisoners.

An English woman who arrived from Holland, having escaped from a German camp near the American soldiers captured last October in a trench raid in France, said that half the women big towns and breweries of that city had been closed for months. The farmers in the neighbouring country had food, but the majority of people in Bavarian towns were weak through lack of nutriment, and all, she said, hoped for peace soon.

When several American prisoners were brought to Munich five weeks ago they were kept in a camp near the house in which she lived with other English women on the outskirts of the city. Because a centry reported their having spoken to Americans early one evening they were arrested at 3 o'clock the next morning and locked up in cells, with only bread and water for food, for twenty-four hours as a punishment.

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Friday, July 5th.—5.15 p.m.
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Victoria Nursing Division.
Friday, July 5th.—3.30 p.m.
Nursing Practice.

Alleged Theft of Bicycle.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, John Constantine, a cigar merchant, was charged with the larceny of a bicycle, the property of a former contractor. Inspector Brail said complainant on the 22nd inst. left his machine with his coolie who was to meet him later with it at the Ferry. Some time later, after the coolie had left the machine, he saw defendant riding it. "The Police" were informed and defendant was subsequently arrested. He denied stealing the bicycle. The case was adjourned.

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GENERAL NEWS.

"Two Scamps" Married
Miss Isabel Guidici, the popular contralto of "The Scamps," was married on March 28 to Mr. Herbert Collin, manager of the same company, in Cairo. The bride was formerly a member of Polignac's "Follies."

Voting Under Fire.

The counting of the Canadian military vote in France was attended, by exciting incidents, says Mr. Richard Hill in an official dispatch. In three cases the bags were coated with blood which had accumulated in their trip from the trenches. At one place two bags were blown sky high through the explosion of a shell, and the ambulances that hurried them out of the danger zone were completely wrecked. Yet in no instance was a bag destroyed. During the polling in Arras a German aeroplane dropped three bombs, one landing so close to the polling station that twenty wounds were counted upon men in hospital. One spreading officer going to his post was hurled and drowned, while another managed to save himself from shipwreck. Votes in one of the bags from close to Long had been cast, as an advanced dressing station, and no longer were the men to use their franchise that they marked their ballots before having their wounds dressed. Those ballots might have been cancelled in any ordinary election through having "other marks" on them.

Bank Amalgamations.

In a discussion on banking amalgamations at the meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Sir Edward Holden, chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, said no one could foresee what the financial position would be after the war, but most people would prefer to be in the hands of the big banks than to be paddling their own canoe. "These amalgamations you are trying to pass against bank amalgamation are going the way of cutting your own throat. The policy of the big bank is to assist industry in order that we may turn out larger exports and so get out of the difficulty of having to export the whole of our gold when peace comes. Our policy in the future must be to make our industries as big as we possibly can." Sir Edward moved: "That this Association recognizes the need for powerful British banks, with resources adequate for the demands of our home and foreign trade, but considers that the Board of Trade should be empowered to guard against agreements, amalgamations, or working arrangements between banks which can be shown to be injurious to commercial interests." The resolution was approved by a large majority.

Dutch Relations with Great Britain.

The Orange Book has been presented to the States-General by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, containing extensive correspondence and various documents dating from December 1916 to April 1918. It contains nothing further relative to the burning question of the hour, namely, the transport of sand and gravel, but it deals at great length with a variety of questions which have arisen with the Treaty of Commerce, particularly Great Britain, and with Germany. In a memorandum dated October 6, 1917, relative to the Dutch regulations regarding the admission of captured ships to Dutch ports, and particularly to the case of the German vessel Maria, alleged to have been captured by a British ship which entered the port of Tandjong-Praek (Java), the British Government concluded with the following strong protest: "His Majesty's Government observes that the question here dealt with does not stand alone as an instance of the peculiar and unsound views adopted or invented by the Netherlands Government during the present war in matters of international law. The association of the name of The Hague with such views is a matter of some surprise to His Majesty's Government, and is bound to be a serious factor for their consideration in deciding upon a meeting place for future international legislative conferences."

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GENERAL NEWS.

Prince as Cadets' Colonel.

The King has approved the appointment of Captain the Prince of Wales to be Cadet Colonel-in-Chief of the Cadet Corps in the United Kingdom.

A Veteran Singapore Resident.

On Saturday (says the Singapore Free Press to hand) Mr. T. L. Goelling completed what must be something of a record in Singapore it being his forty-third year here. Mr. Goelling's family has a remarkable war record. Three of the boys, Leo, Outhbert and Basil have served and been invalided out of the army. Rupert is still with the British forces in Italy. Miss Enid is an officer in Women on the Land Corps. Miss Winnie is in charge of a farm and Mrs. Goelling is doing war nursing. A tale of service which it would be difficult to equal and impossible to beat.

Good Old Girl.

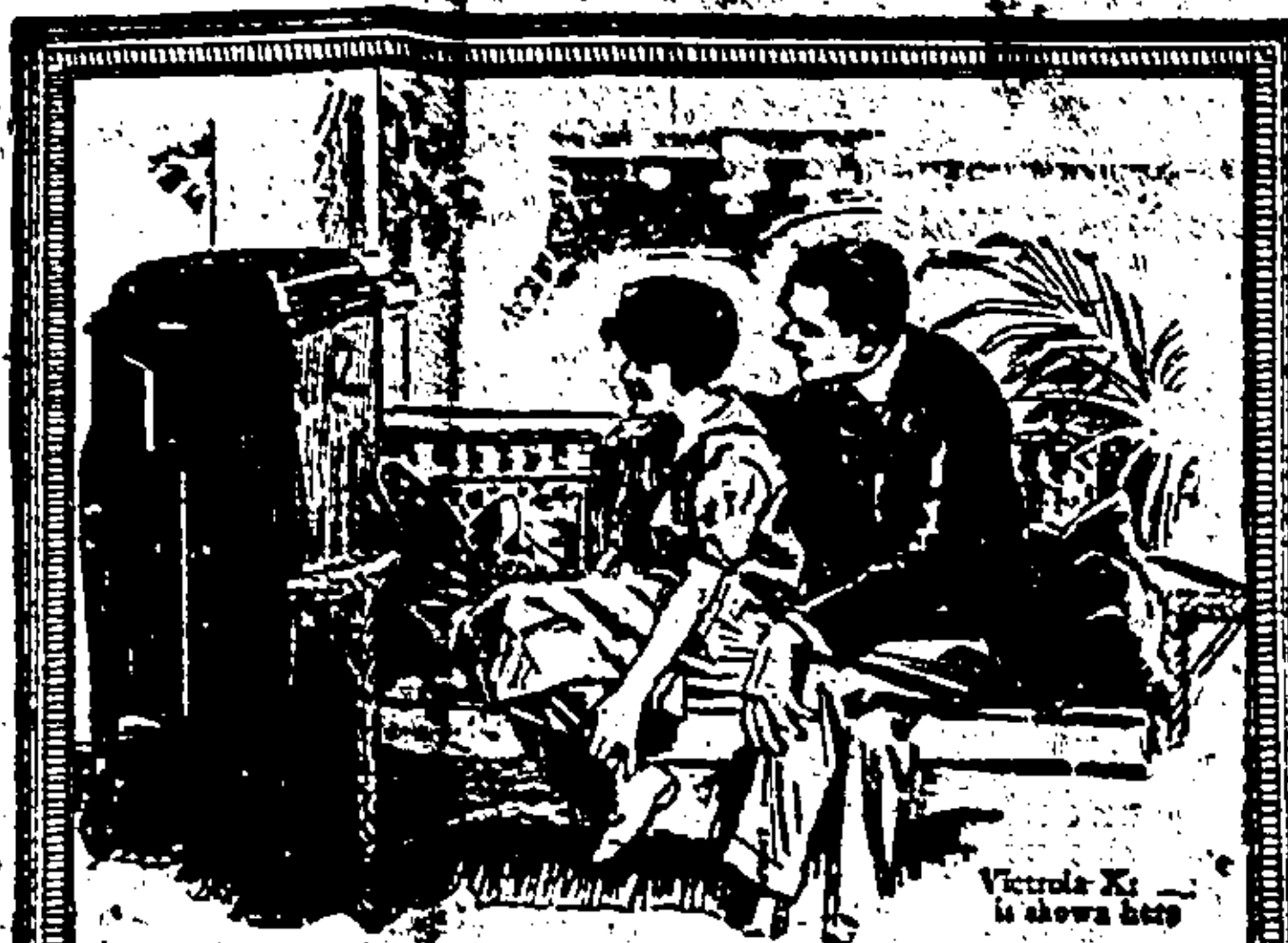
In a despatch from the front Benter's special correspondent says there is a certain sporting element in the German Army, and relates the following incident: During the thick of the first clash a small balloon came floating down to where our men were making a splendid resistance. On being captured it was found to be carrying the following message: "Good old 51st! Sticking it still! Good luck!" The 51st, which is one of the three first divisions to be named in official communiques for magnificently opposing the enemy hordes, is known to be regarded by the Germans as one of our most formidable corps.

Suit for Breach of Contract.
A suit has been filed in the Calcutta High Court by Mr. Maurice E. Bandman, the well-known entrepreneur, against Miss Tommie Sturdee, a theatrical artist. The defendant entered into an agreement with Mr. Bandman by which she undertook to give her exclusive services to Bandman during the period under agreement. It was alleged that during the pendency of that agreement she sent a letter of resignation to the manager of Bandman and joined Messrs. Woodhouse and Co's office. In connection with the suit, an application was made before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri asking for an injunction restraining Miss Sturdee from giving her services to Woodhouse and Co. His lordship issued a rule on Miss Sturdee to show cause why an ad interim injunction should not be issued.

"Better in the Army."
A boy of 18, a cycle messenger, with the responsibility of a totally blind father and mother, a feeble grandmother, an aunt, four sisters, and a brother, applied at Sheriditch Tribunal for exemption, on domestic grounds. He said his father and mother were blind when they married, and formerly sold matches in the street. There were ten in the house, for which they paid £1 a week rent. He was earning 25s. a week, and contributed 18s. his grandmother had 7s. 6d. old age pension, and the contributions of his two sisters and a brother who worked were 29s. a week. Mr. Haywood: It is not fair to saddle this boy with so many dependants. Capt. Fisher: He would be better off in the Army, and there seems plenty of help in the house. The application was dismissed, but not to be called till a month later.

Copyright of Popular Songs.
Mr. Justice Atkin in the King's Bench Division concluded the hearing of the action brought by the "Performing Rights Society, Ltd." of London, against Mr. E. H. Thompson, proprietor of an Epson cinema, for an injunction and damages for alleged infringement of the plaintiff's copyright of the well-known songs, "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and "If You Were the Only Girl." After hearing further evidence, the Judge said he had come to the conclusion that plaintiffs had the title to the copyright of the songs and that the music was performed by the defendant. He held that the society was formed to protect composers and publishers from infringement of their rights, and not to foment litigation. He granted an injunction and awarded plaintiffs £4 damages with costs, 40s. for each infringement. A stay of execution was granted.

NOTICES.



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GENERAL NEWS.

Money, Wives, and Husbands.

By his will Major Alexander Lafone, of the London Yeomanry, who was killed in Syria in October, left £30,255. He expressed the wish that his brothers and sisters should transfer their share of his property to their children when they attained the age of 23 or married. He added: "To my nieces I would add, never transfer your money to your husbands, but place in voluntary settlements for yourself and issue; the unexpected often happens."

General Page Croft, M.P.

It is understood that Brigadier-General H. Page Croft, M.P., will shortly join Lord Reading's staff at Washington, and that he will take a prominent part in propaganda work in the States Unionist member for the Hampshire Division of Hampshire and leader of the new National Party, he has distinguished himself at the front and has published through Murray "Twenty-two Months Under Fire." He is at present indisposed, and has had to cancel his engagements.

Era for Collectivism.

At the Brotherhood and Sisterhood movement Conference held at Nottingham the necessity was emphasised for social and political reconstruction. The Rev. T. Sykes, of Newcastle-on-Tyne (National Secretary), declared that industrial reconstruction must form a plank in the platform of the organisation. The era of selfishness and greed had to go, and the era of collectivism to come in. Working men had not saved the nation from Prussian militarism to put it in the hands of any tyrant or any class whatever.

LUDENDORFF LOOKS TO THE SWORD.

Talked With the Correspondents Before Offensive.

Peace for Germany, according to General Ludendorff, Chief Quartermaster General, rest upon the fighting on the western front and without heavy battles fought to a finish Germany cannot obtain peace. These statements were made during an interview with German newspaper correspondents at Great Headquarters on March 12 and reported in German newspapers of that date, which have been received by the Associated Press.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg was interviewed at the same time and the two German leaders apparently were convinced that for Germany peace was needed to bring about peace. Their statements were made apparently in the knowledge that Germany was soon to launch her great attack in the west.

"The final fighting in the west," said General Ludendorff, "cannot be compared to the fighting in Galicia or in Italy. The enemy has a powerful reserve army at hand which he may move on his splendidly laid out railroad system as he sees fit. But, however heavy the fighting may be, the battle must be fought out because without it peace is not attainable."

Wilhelm Hegeler, correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, in reporting the interview, described von Hindenburg "as a picture of quiescent greatness," while Ludendorff gave the impression of having "strength of volcanic heat, but curbed by will." The correspondent says that, when the conversation turned to events in

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Benger's Food Ltd., regret to announce a possible shortage in the supplies of Benger's Food arising from ship-owners' restrictions consequent upon the war.

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For Yourself, if you Live.
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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,

F. M. WELLER, Manager, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

the east, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg referred to charges that in concluding peace, "we acted like men of violence," and said that it was necessary to obtain frontier safeguards.

"As we wanted peace, we had to bring it about by force," was the interjection of Gen. Ludendorff.

Peace in the east meant a tremendous relief for the Germans on the west, Ludendorff said, adding: "Now we are about to gain the ascendancy numerically. Of course the transportation of troops from the east because of the bad condition of the railroads, cannot be effected by to-morrow. But at any rate, our position already is such that we do not have to look upon anxiously. Where will the enemy attack? We ourselves are in a position to assume the offensive wherever we desire."

Referring to "France Gen. Ludendorff said: "We may well say, without exaggeration, that France had dug

her own grave. She is about to bleed herself to death. Undoubtedly the French are brave soldiers."

Lieut. Gen. von Ardenne, the military crisis, in the Tageblatt, on March 20, the day before the beginning of the offensive, in an analysis of the interview with the military leaders, wrote: "The German Army leaders look forward with grave concern to the final fighting. The saving of German blood they have at all times considered as a sacred duty. But the German people and their allies will have to accept the necessity that the final battle must be fought out."

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, MONDAY, 1st July, has been proclaimed a GENERAL HOLIDAY and the Exchange Banks will be CLOSED for Business on that day. Hongkong, 26th June, 1918.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL VALUE IN ENGLISH MADE

WHITE SHOES

LADIES' MEN'S

\$5.00 per pair. \$6.50 per pair.

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A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

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Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

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A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again." Pope.

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Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

JONES.—On June 22nd, died of pneumonia while on Active Service in France, Hugh Ivor Jones, 2nd. Lieut. Royal Field Artillery.—(By Cable).

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1918.

AUSTRIA'S SIGNIFICANT ACTION.

The telegram which was published in yesterday's issue from Reuter's correspondent at Madrid to the effect that the Austrian Ambassador had visited the Spanish Foreign Minister and that in the Lobby of the Spanish Parliament it was being freely reported that the Government, in order to be at full liberty to intervene "in international affairs of the highest importance," was anxious that Parliament should adjourn, is certainly full of the utmost significance, and, in the present juncture of affairs, probably has one meaning only. The meaning is that Austria has at last realized that the time has come for her to seek peace on her own account, irrespective of what Germany may think. If such is the true interpretation of the telegram, then indeed Austria's action will be very welcome, for at last we may rightly conclude that we are within sight of the beginning of the end, and that, as has been the opinion of many for some time past, Austria, who had a big share in bringing the war upon Europe, is destined to prove the most important factor in bringing it to an end.

There are many reasons why Austria should be much more desirous of peace at the present time than any of the other belligerents, and three of these reasons are of particularly outstanding importance. These are, firstly, her deplorable economic condition; secondly, her recent serious defeat in Italy; and, thirdly, her well-known distrust of Germany. These do not complete the list of reasons why Austria may be desirous of negotiating a separate peace or, at least, of forcing her Ally to be more amenable to a solution of the difficulties that must be overcome before the Allied Powers will entertain seriously any talk regarding peace negotiations, but, as we have stated, they are probably the most important of them. From authentic sources we have ample evidence of the fact that the population of many of the most important Austrian cities and towns have, for a considerable time past, been in a truly deplorable condition as the result of the war and chiefly as the result of the success of the Allied blockade. So serious indeed has the state of affairs been that it is well-known that assistance from Hungary and Germany has had to be forthcoming to prevent starvation from literally taking place. We have heard more of this of late because a critical phase had set in as the result of both Germany and Hungary being themselves no longer in a position to render help to Austria. Discontent, therefore, which was much in evidence before, has no doubt become accentuated of late and has brought these responsible for Austria's welfare to a more reasonable way of thinking. Austria's heart, as a matter of fact, has not been in the war for a long time, and nothing proved this more conclusively than the peace feelers that Emperor Karl caused to be submitted to France, and, even though he afterwards repudiated them, he deceived no one as to the real cause that inspired them, which was, of course, that those who knew best the condition which Austria was in knew that she could not much longer continue as an active participant in the war. What private means she may have taken to induce her arrogant partner in the great crime against civilization to adopt a more reasonable attitude cannot of course be known meantime, but that she made many such advances is very probable. Apparently Austria now realises more than ever that the time has arrived for her to act alone, as, clearly, her aims and those of Germany are very different.

It is therefore sincerely to be hoped that such is the case, for it may be safely concluded that the Allied Powers are at present much more likely to welcome such advances on the part of Austria than they might have been some months ago. With Austria out of the way Germany could very speedily be dealt with and defeated, and an end brought to the whole ghastly business. It cannot be doubted, however, that Germany will leave anything undone to bully Austria into another frame of mind. No nation, however, can struggle indefinitely against starvation, and that is the alternative facing Austria if she elects to continue in the struggle. Her ties of blood and ambition with Germany are certainly very strong, but those now impelling her are likely to prove stronger. Then Spain there is probably no other neutral Power more likely to prove acceptable in the role of mediator. In fact that distinguished part has frequently been mentioned as likely to fall to her lot, and if it falls to her now none will rejoice more than those nations that have been opposing Germany in her lust for world power, which Austria appears now to realise—and which Germany will be compelled to realise later—is nothing but a vain chimera, the outcome of unparalleled arrogance and bombast on the part of France.

A Postal Matter.

A request has reached us to bring forward the question of the possibility of further information being given in the notices issued by the General Post Office. The public, and business men in particular, appreciate the notifications which are now issued, especially as for some very considerable time no notices were sent out at all. The point that we have been asked to raise is whether there is any reason why the Post Office list should not contain the names of steamers as well as the dates and times for closing the mails. For ourselves we cannot see why this information should not be given, except in a very few instances, since the sailing dates of most vessels are given in the Companies' advertisements. The reason why this additional information is sought is that the publication would be of real value to business men, for they would then be in a position to arrange the despatch of their more important correspondence by the fastest boats and to use other vessels for their duplicate letters. As things are at present, two or even three mails may be closing on the same day for the same destination, but unless the sender knows what boats are going out he is unable to make sure that the most urgent of his letters will go by the speediest vessel. An amplification of the present notices on the lines indicated would be of the utmost value, and we see no valid reason why the step should not now be taken.

War Lotteries.

The suggestion made by a correspondent yesterday that war bond drawings become a quarterly fixture in Hongkong is one that will find the support of the great bulk of the population. Moreover, it is one which, if carried into effect, should lead to a steady income on behalf of war charities. The writer of yesterday's letter showed how it would be possible to secure nearly \$1,000 weekly from such a source, and the good that could be done with such a sum as that would be inestimable. We know that objections are entertained in some quarters against the raising of money in this way, but the fact remains that the majority of the people here see no moral harm in these lotteries, which do not differ in principle from Premium Bond issues or even from the raffles which are such a prominent feature these days. After all, those who do not believe in lotteries have the course open to them of not patronising them; they cannot rightfully presume to dictate to others on the matter. Whether or not the idea of regular drawings will be acted upon, time will tell, but inasmuch as we have been officially told that the end justifies the means in matters of this sort, we cannot see any logical grounds upon which the suggestion can be condemned.

Well Done, Hongkong!

The figures which we published yesterday showing the extent of the financial assistance rendered by the Colony of Hongkong during the war must be regarded as most gratifying. It is well that facts like those contained in the statistics should be made known through the medium of the Press, as otherwise the impression might well get abroad that the Colony is not doing its part. The figures, given show that the Government has kept the war's needs well in mind in dealing with its finances, for apart from investments in War Loans there have been substantial gifts to the Home Government from the Colony's surplus revenue, while it is evident from the big sum which has been raised by contributions that the public has also done its part. The need for money and yet more money still persists, however, and we feel sure that a realisation of what has already been done (good as that is) will not cause any slackening in the Colony's efforts on behalf of the war.

DAY BY DAY.

WEGROW THROUGH ELIMINATION AND EVOLUTION; NOT THROUGH REVOLUTION.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 24th anniversary of the opening of the Tower Bridge.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

Lease of Foreshore.

Particulars are issued of the proposed lease of certain portions of the foreshore and seabed at Leihokoh. The area is about 618,000 square feet and the upset premium \$30,900.

Licensing Application.

It is notified that the following application has been received by the Licensing Board:—From J. H. Orherly for a publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the premises Nos. 42, 43 and 44 Haiphong Road, Kowloon, under the sign "Palace Hotel."

Land Sales.

At the P.W.D. Offices on July 8 there is to be sold by auction Garden Lot No. 53, Kennedy Road, having an area of 5,760 square feet, the upset price being \$238. On July 15, Inland Lot No. 2260, Conduit Road, is to be sold. This comprises about 27,161 square feet and the upset price is \$4,074.15.

Attempted Suicide.

A Chinese who looked very ill was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court this morning, with attempted suicide by jumping into the Harbour. Defendant said he was very sorry; there was something wrong with his mind at the time. A sister of defendant's gave an undertaking look after him and to sign a bond, and his Worship discharged him.

Opium Case.

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of four tins of prepared opium. It was stated that defendant was employed as second comrade on the Amakass Maru. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence and applied for a remand, which was granted.

Property Sale.

Property described as the remaining portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 905 and the remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 905 together with all buildings erected thereon was sold by public auction at Mr. G. P. Lam-mart's auction rooms yesterday. The estimated area of the lots is 20,000 and 30,000 square feet respectively and the property is held on a lease of 999 years. Mr. Fok To was the only bidder and he secured the property for \$60,000.

Kowloon's Rapacious Rickshaws.

A cheeky Chinese ricksha coo is appeared before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with demanding more than his legal fare. Inspector Gordon said the defendant was hired at Holt's Wharf to go to the Star Ferry. For that distance the legal fare was five cents, but defendant demanded more and was very abusive. He caught hold of the arm of the gentleman who had hired him and would not let him go until the police arrived. Inspector Gordon added that Kowloon was always a bad place for ricksha men demanding more than they were legally entitled to. His Worship, after severely cautioning defendant, inflicted a fine of \$5, or, in default, 10 days' hard labour.

Late Mr. Hutton Potts.

The late Mr. W. Hutton Potts, whose death we recorded yesterday, came to the Colony about 20 years ago and resided here for over 20 years. He was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Linstead and Davies from 1904 to 1913, and was for many years the auditor of several local public companies. He left the Colony with his wife and family about five years ago and went to England, but some months after war broke out he proceeded to the United States and passed away at Denver, Colorado, where his wife was born. Mr. Hutton Potts was nearly 72 years of age, having been born in Sunderland, on August 13th, 1846. He leaves a widow, four daughters and one son. He was greatly respected by all who knew him.

OPIUM PLOT IN HONOLULU.

Japanese and Chinese Involved in Operations of Wide Scope.

Honolulu, May 11.—An opium smuggling conspiracy gigantic in its scope, extending from China and Japan, through the Hawaiian Islands to California and Mexico, involving many millions of dollars and many wealthy and prominent men and women and hundreds of underlings connected with the undertaking, was partially exposed yesterday and last night with arrests which took place in San Francisco and this city.

Not only are Japanese and Chinese connected with the conspiracy, but many Caucasians, who for years have been the real heads; have been located and arrested. Not only a few of the offenders have been apprehended, but it is authoritatively stated that other important arrests are to follow shortly.

Following are the men and women who have been arrested and released under bond during the past month charged with smuggling opium into the territory. Many are wealthy, as there is evidence in the possession of government officials showing that they have repeatedly sent orders to China for opium at times as high as \$10,000.—Joseph Kabey formerly employed at the local post office, who has been indicted in San Francisco.

James Ah Chook wealthy Chinese, who was arrested in an operation with Kabey. But is believed to have smuggled large quantities of opium on his own account.

Lee Sammi and Lee Pot, who have already pleaded guilty to another opium charge and have been indicted.

Sagayo Takata, Joe Abe and R. Yamamoto, who together have brought enormous quantities of opium into the territory.

Ohing San Lam and Ohang Pang.

Mrs. Chook Chae, wife of the steward of the Inter-Island steamer Kinan, who at times, it is said, has had \$8,000 worth of opium from China. A large number of cans were found at her home.

Mrs. Awana, proprietor of a small store.

Mrs. Hoo Chae, wife of Dr. Akina, druggist.

A San Francisco yesterday four arrests were made and the order for Kabey's arrest also came from there, where he has been indicted.

For months the U. S. marshal's offices of both Honolulu and San Francisco, the naval intelligence department and customs officials have been working on the case and an immense amount of evidence has been secured both through government channels and from confessions from those connected with the conspiracy.

In Honolulu alone during the past two months more than 60 Chinese and Japanese have been arrested and the majority have signed statements telling of their part in the plot. Some were released on their own recognisance after they had confessed. Eleven have been arrested and released under a \$1,000 bond to be produced.

The order to arrest Kabey came as a surprise as local officials were not aware that matters had reached such a point on the mainland. The order was received by Marshal Smiddy shortly before 9 o'clock.

Another important arrest which was made a short time ago is that of James Ah Chook. Evidence that a case of opium was being sent from San Francisco was obtained. When it arrived here Kabey gave Ah Chook the bill of lading and the latter took the opium to his home where afterwards it was seized and Ah Chook arrested.

No opium was found at Kabey's last night, although a book believed to contain records of opium deals was found. Kabey has been in San Francisco for three years and only returned to Honolulu three weeks ago. His father in San Francisco is also said to be involved in the plot, and, according to evidence was to be the

1193.

HONGKONG, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" for the week ending July 6, 1893.)

The Dollar.

June 29.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/6½.

Fishing the Dynamite.

July 1.—Looking by the aid of dynamite visible in Hongkong harbor. It is a brutal practice and ought to be prohibited. Every day, when the tide serves, Loo-loon Bay is crowded with Chinese sampans engaged in the deadly method of supplying the market, greatly to the annoyance and inconvenience of residents in the vicinity.

Sanitary Board Secretary.

July 3.—The appointment of Mr. Alfred Edwin Rees to be Acting Secretary to the Sanitary Board during the absence on sick leave of Mr. Hugh McCallum is gazetted.

The Publishing Press.

July 3.—Everybody on earth, nearly, thinks it easy to run a newspaper better than the men whose trade it is, and whose lives have been devoted to the close study of the new fourth estate in all its nobilities. That is why, in reference to petty complaints such as that which was suppressed yesterday morning, people say: "Why don't the newspapers write a really fine report of a first-class morning account, so to speak, something well written and well worth reading, instead of just a simple paragraph giving the bare facts—facts are better than fiction, of course, but what's there exciting about facts?"

Military Manoeuvres.

July 5.—On Monday night and this morning a puff of the garrison was mobilised in a series of manoeuvres based on a supposed attack on Somoa's Island. The main result was a fearful wetting, and the hospital returns will probably be high this month.

An Old Complaint.

July 5.—However objectionable it may be to "tell tales out of school," it is curiosity to record yet another instance of deliberate dishonesty on the part of our morning contemporary, in publishing today, without acknowledgement (as we thought original) a report of a most important meeting at which the Daily Press did not even take the trouble to have itself represented. We have not the least objection to doing all Grayson's work for him, if only we get a fair share of the credit; but if the fruits of honest hard work are to be thus coolly appropriated without a word of thanks, we will have to take strong measures to protect ourselves.

Among the men of genius who entertained no certain views as to the relative value of vegetarianism and meat-eating one should certainly rank George Gissing. Few writers have poured more contempt on what he termed the "windy insufficiencies" of vegetarian diet than the author of "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft." In that work Gissing urges that the law as to food, "has been made by the English palate," and he quotes Tennyson in support of this as saying that "the man of supreme intellect knows what is good to eat." Describing his own experiences of certain vegetarian restaurants, Gissing inveighs in no measured terms against "lentils and haricots, those pretentious objects of the appetite, those tabulated humpbacks, those certificated aridities calling themselves human food." "What," he asks, "is the intellectual and moral state of that man who really believes that 'chemical analysis can be an equivalent for natural gusto'?" "I will," he continues, "get more nourishment out of an inch of right Cambridge asparagus, out of a couple of ounces of honest tripe—that can be yielded me by half a hundredweight of the best lentils ever grown."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In many isolated rural districts splendid war work is being done by elderly women—consistently and unostentatiously. In a tiny parish of 140 inhabitants, in Worcestershire—seven miles from a small town, and five from a railway station, are three maiden ladies, sisters, the youngest being three score years and ten. Early in the war they started collecting money by rummage sales, &c., and later organised a village sewing party. Over 2,000 garments have been sent to the Red Cross. The youngest sister "cut out" every garment.

Except on political platforms in the country the Sinn Féin leaders are little known by sight to the Irish public. Mr. De Valera, their chief, for example, would scarcely be recognised in Dublin, outside of the headquarters in Harcourt-street, though his picture is sold on the quays. The son of a Spanish father and an Irish mother, he has a foreign air, and is a good-looking young man, whose friends describe him as a scholar with a sword in his hand. He lives in a modest house at Graystone, near Dublin.

Loss of weight, pretty general just now as a result of the rationing, may be retarded in three different ways, says a dietetic expert—by eating more, by sleeping more, or by taking less exercise. Some people, however, appear to have discovered a fourth way, which is to keep warm and drink plenty of water. "I used to be very thin," was the comment of a plump Turkish bath shampooer during the hot rub down. "But a man who works 12 hours a day in this heat soon puts on weight provided he drinks plenty of water."

Fishermen whose attention may have been attracted by a recent statement indicating the future use of the skins of aquatic animals as a substitute for shoe leather will almost certainly recall the toughness and durability of the skin of the spotted dog-fish which are caught in English waters. In the days when food was abundant and there was a strong prejudice against eating this species of the shark family the fishermen used the skin for cleaning the decks of their boats. The scouring properties of its rough surface were considered equal to those of the holystone. From it, as well as from the epidermis of the ray and the shark, is manufactured the variety of leather known as tagreen. There are two British species of the spotted dogfish, the larger and the lesser. Both are prettily marked, and are quite common, and their eggs parmes are frequently to be found on the sea-shore. Although the fish are not generally included in our menu they are largely eaten by fishermen, while in the Orkneys they have for long been regularly dried for winter use. It is probable that in these days of scarcity they are finding their way to the table in increasing numbers.

constant, and Joseph Kabey, the Honolulu end of the concern. Kabey, it is said, has received three shipments of opium since arriving here. He will be taken to San Francisco for trial. The arrest of Mrs. Hoo Chae recently was the result of over six raids of her place. Another leader of an opium business who has been arrested is K. Fongwa, a plumber. In fact, according to the naval intelligence officer, there are at least a dozen big holes in Honolulu, one of which it is said is capitalised at \$100,000. How the opium is brought into the territory is also an interesting feature of the conspiracy. Practically every one of the big Japanese liners who make this port carry from 200 to 500 cans. The "dope" is purchased in China by members of the crew and sold to the haw here. Sometimes it is ordered and at other times it is brought here and the deal made with the steamer in port. The delivery is made either by smuggling it ashore or throwing it overboard at sea. Opium in Honolulu to-day is selling wholesale at \$100 a tin and retails from \$180 to \$200 a tin. Evidence was to be the

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1)

COMMENT ON HERR VON KUEHLMANN'S SPEECH.

London, June 28.

Herr von Kuehlmann's speech is commented upon in the newspapers as striking a new note in enemy oratory, by the admission of the impossibility of a military decision settling the war. The "Daily Telegraph" emphasises Kuehlmann's unusually brief reference to Germany's military prospects and says the general tone of his utterances on the subject of peace and the eastern frontier problem is an undoubted confession of weakness. It declares that Kuehlmann is unable to see the conclusion of the war may watch the increasing strength of the Allies, whose armies are supported by seapower. It concludes anticipating that Kuehlmann's speech will prove the precursor to his dismissal. The "Daily News" says that Kuehlmann excludes Alsace-Lorraine from the discussion and rejects the restoration of Belgium, which is Britain's irreducible minimum. It therefore to be feared that we are not yet in sight of the ground table. The "Morning Post" says that in disclaiming world conquest Kuehlmann is asking the world to disbelieve the evidence of its senses. The "Daily Chronicle" asks how Kuehlmann can reconcile the series of settlements of Central and Eastern Europe, which he rehearsed, with his denial of world conquest, and concludes: It is indeed necessary for Germany to revert to probity and chivalry if she is to return to the fold of nations. It is impossible for the Allies to consider Germany's Government capable of covenanting with while its hands are foul with the pollution of a hundred perfidies. The "Daily Express" says the elaborate speech is a naive admission that Germany, having rifled the orchard of Eastern Europe, is eager to be left in peace to eat the apples. The "Times" states the speech is a bold profession of militarism without the faintest trace of doubt or repentance. The war will certainly last as long as Germany supports such a policy. The "Daily Mail" says the speech was so worded and introduced as to disclose to the German public, the terrible fact that the promises made when the great offensive began in March will not be fulfilled.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, June 28.

Reuter authoritatively learns that it is untrue that a decision has been reached regarding intervention in Siberia. The position of the Bolshevik Government is daily becoming more difficult, especially owing to the food problem. The Bolsheviks are preparing to despatch a force against the Czech-Slovaks. Between Samara, Tomsk and other points of the Siberian railway the Czech-Slovaks have turned out the Bolsheviks everywhere except eastward of Tomsk, where the Bolsheviks, helped by Magars and German prisoners, have beaten Colonel Semenov's detachment, which took refuge across the Manchurian border. It is expected that at harvest time the Germans will make a new orientation of Russian policy. The signs already indicate that the people are reacting against Bolshevism, which the Germans may supersede by some other form of government under German control.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CONTROL.

London, June 28.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question by Sir Richard Cooper, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the export of cotton from Egypt was now regulated by the official Licensing Committee in Egypt in accordance with a scale of rations fixed from time to time by the Board of Trade. As from 1st August the entire crop available for export will be taken by the Cotton Control Committee established by the scheme, jointly arranged by the Imperial Government and the Government of Egypt, and will be sold at fixed prices within limits fixed by the Board of Trade.

A JEWISH SCHEME.

Amsterdam, June 28.

The German military authorities have arrested numerous Jews in South Russia, including two Rabbis, owing to the discovery of a big Jewish organisation with the object of recruiting Jews from the former Russian army for service in Palestine.

THE WAR PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

The Hague, June 28.

It is authoritatively stated that progress in the deliberations of the Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference indicate the likelihood of an agreement. The Conference has been suspended temporarily to permit the members to consult their respective Governments upon certain questions. Meanwhile the British and German sub-committees are continuing their sittings with a view to coming to an agreement as regards a number of secondary matters.

GERMANS ON BLACK SEA COAST.

Moscow, June 18.

A Bolshevik official message says the Germans have landed three thousand infantry, cavalry and artillery at Poti, on the Black Sea.

ZEEBRUGGE CANAL STILL CLOSED.

Amsterdam, June 28.

The "Telegraaf" frontier correspondent states that Zeebrugge Canal still remains entirely closed. The Germans have succeeded in taking a number of small submarines from Zeebrugge to Ostend via the Bruges Canal.

NO EVASION OF CONSCRIPTION.

London, June 28.

In the House of Commons, at the conclusion of the Irish debate, Mr. Shortt announced that it had been discovered that men who had gone to Ireland to evade conscription could be made liable under the Act of 1882. A proclamation was accordingly being issued ordering them to join up, otherwise they would be liable to arrest and conviction as absconcees.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 28.

The silver market is quiet.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, dated June 28, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Owing to floods in the interior and the unsatisfactory political situation business still remains at a standstill.

Cotton Yarn.—Slightly better demand existed and more business has been done, but rates gave way somewhat owing to the rise in exchange. Quotations are:—No. 18s at \$178/208, No. 12s at \$185/210, No. 16s at \$210/218, No. 20s at \$212/223. Arrivals Nil. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments Nil. Unsold stock 4,000 bales. Bargains 8,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Cotton has ruled on the easy side. Chinese grades are quoted at \$44/52. While Indian descriptions are nominal at \$45/52 per picul.

Woolens.—Quiet, nothing doing.

Canton Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Company's report dated June 1 states:—Stock—560/1,000 bales (old crop). Market—Silk.

Our market has been quiet for the past fortnight both for Lyons and America, settlements amounting altogether to 1,100 bales. The second crop has turned out much less than was expected on account of consistently bad weather and the silk is not as clean as the first crop. Exchange has advanced more than 1 per cent, since our last report and is firm at the close. Waste.—Dealers report market strong in the country, probably on account of some purchases made here the particulars of which we have not been able to find out.

Metals.—A fair quantity of wire nails have been done for forward delivery at various rates. Locally prices are firmer 1½ to 3" specification being enquired for at \$18.00 per picul. Other lines are quiet with no enquiry.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 160,000 sacks. Market: quiet and steady. Quotations:—Japanese 2nd Patent \$3.84 per sack; Shanghai Flour \$3.25; per sack; Australian No. 1 \$3.60 per sack; Australian No. 2 \$3.40 per sack.

Sugar.—Market active at reduced prices.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1918:—

| Date. | Ends. | Begins. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| June 1st. | 5.31 a.m. | 7.21 p.m. |
| " 2nd. | 5.21 " | 7.21 " |
| " 3rd. | 5.22 " | 7.21 " |
| " 4th. | 5.22 " | 7.21 " |
| " 5th. | 5.23 " | 7.21 " |
| " 6th. | 5.23 " | 7.21 " |
| " 7th. | 5.24 " | 7.21 " |
| " 8th. | 5.24 " | 7.21 " |
| " 9th. | 5.25 " | 7.21 " |
| " 10th. | 5.25 " | 7.21 " |
| " 11th. | 5.25 " | 7.21 " |
| " 12th. | 5.26 " | 7.21 " |
| " 13th. | 5.26 " | 7.21 " |
| " 14th. | 5.26 " | 7.21 " |
| " 15th. | 5.27 " | 7.21 " |
| " 16th. | 5.27 " | 7.20 " |
| " 17th. | 5.28 " | 7.20 " |
| " 18th. | 5.28 " | 7.20 " |
| " 19th. | 5.28 " | 7.20 " |
| " 20th. | 5.29 " | 7.19 " |
| " 21st. | 5.29 " | 7.19 " |
| " 22nd. | 5.30 " | 7.18 " |
| " 23rd. | 5.30 " | 7.18 " |
| " 24th. | 5.30 " | 7.18 " |
| " 25th. | 5.31 " | 7.17 " |
| " 26th. | 5.31 " | 7.17 " |
| " 27th. | 5.32 " | 7.16 " |
| " 28th. | 5.32 " | 7.16 " |
| " 29th. | 5.33 " | 7.15 " |
| " 30th. | 5.33 " | 7.15 " |
| " 31st. | 5.44 " | 7.14 " |

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—The WHITE COTTAGE, TAIPO, from middle July, furnished, with servants, tennis lawn. Apply Box 1403 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER-CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

FAIRALL & CO.

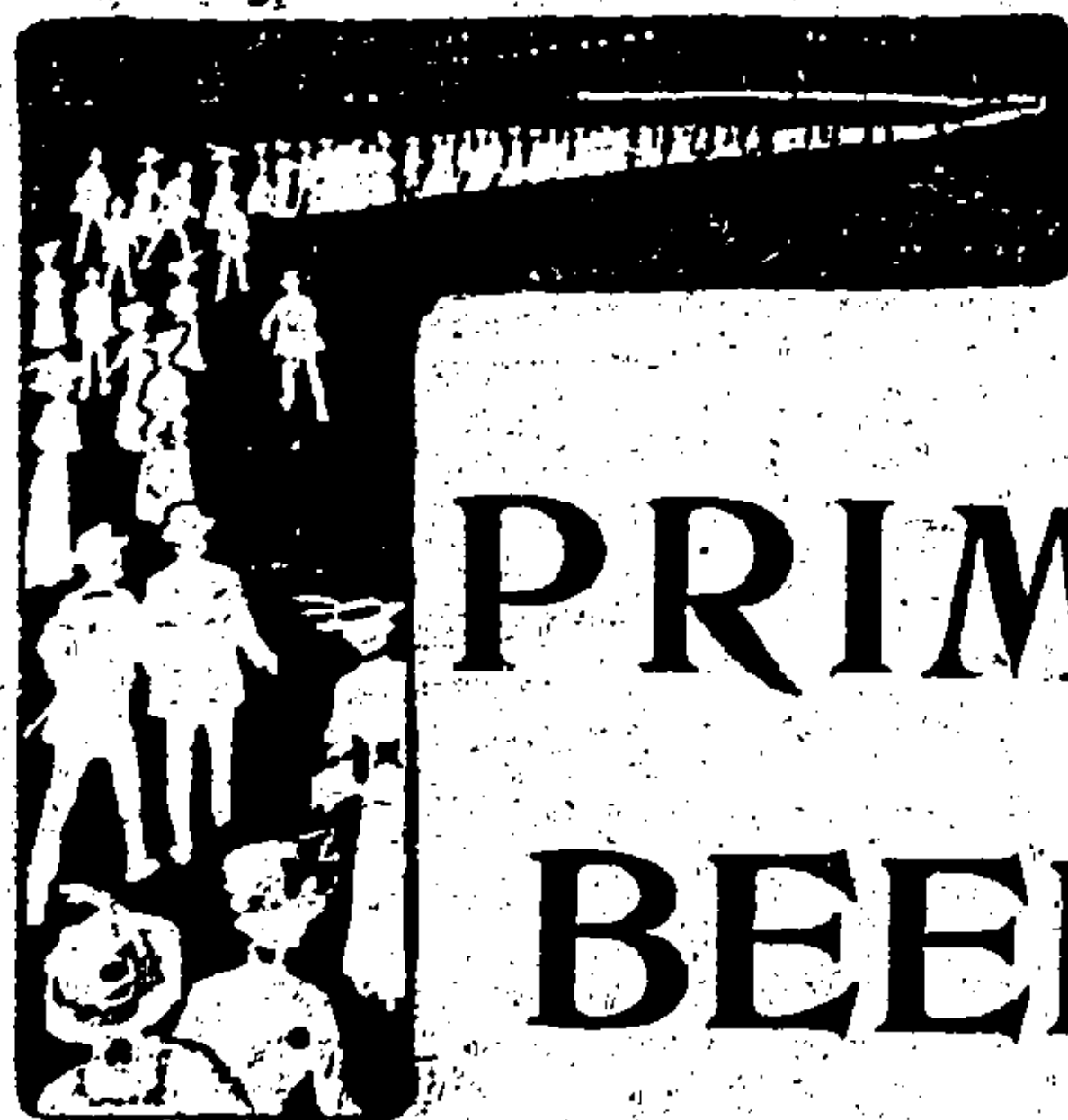
ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

ON

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ALL GOODS GREATLY
REDUCED.

'Phone 644.

VISITING
THE HOME OFPRIMO
BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY notified, in accordance with Section 15 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, that the following application has been received by the Licensing Board, viz:—
From J. H. OXBERRY for a Publican's Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the premises Nos. 42, 43 and 44 Haiphong Road, Kowloon, under the sign "Palace Hotel."
G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary to the Licensing Board.
28th June, 1918.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To employ an ASSAYER. Apply to Box 1402 (for 2 weeks) c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—To rent completely furnished HOUSE for a period of 6 months or more. Answers giving particulars to Box 1401 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 1st July, 1918.

By Order,
A. B. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1918.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 1st July, 1918.

By Order,
A. B. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1918.

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SUITS

All sizes in various
Plain Colours and
Fancy Stripes.
From \$3.50 per suit.

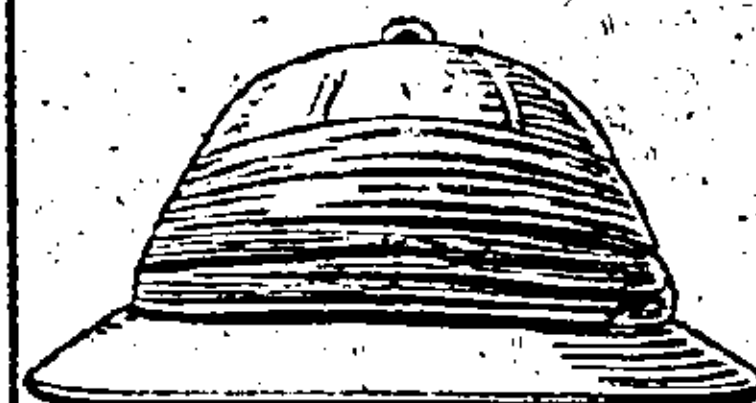
RUBBER EAR STOPPLES.

MACKINTOSH

CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
16 DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

NEW STOCK!
SUN HELMETS

PITH, RUBBER & FELT
SUPERIOR
QUALITIES

SOLE AGENTS FOR.

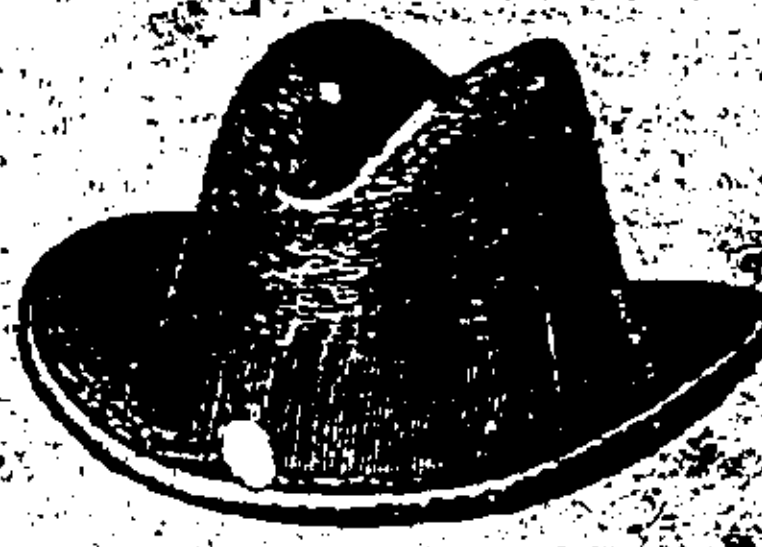
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44, OLD BOND ST.

LONDON, W.

DOUBLE
TERAIS AND
STRAW HATS

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

SMART WHITE & COLOURED
PUGGAREES.

NEW TROPICAL MODELS

ESTEY
PIANOS

UNRIVALLED FOR TONE QUALITY & FINISH

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1522.

CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED
LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN
LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

Bottle. \$1.20

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Wine Merchants.

TEL. NO. 135.

84 Queen's Road, Central.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Empress of Japan 17th July | Monteagle | 1st Oct. |
| Monteagle 27th July | Key West | 28th Oct. |
| Key West 10th Aug. | Empress of Japan | 6th Nov. |
| Empress of Japan 11th Sept. | Monteagle | 7th Dec. |

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Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon:

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|------------------|-------------|
| s.s. "VENEZUELA" | July 17th. |
| s.s. "ECUADOR" | Aug. 14th. |
| s.s. "COLOMBIA" | Sept. 11th. |

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special rates are given to the outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to:-

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SHIPPING

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

| Destination. | Steamer & Displacement. | Sailing Dates. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | *Sado Maru 12,500 | TUES., 19th July, at 11 a.m. |
| | *Kawachi Maru 12,500 | FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m. |
| | *Aki Maru 12,500 | SAT., 20th, July at 11 a.m. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | *Tango Maru 12,500 | SATURDAY, 17th Aug. |

SHANGHAI, MOJI
& KOBELONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
MELBOURNE
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* Omitting Shanghai & Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

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* Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sado Maru," "Kawachi Maru," & "Aki Maru," each of over 12,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| * Katori Maru | FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m. |
| * Suwa Maru | WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m. |

* Omitting Manila & Batavia.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

PART AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Hongkong. |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| SHIRYO MARU | 22,000 | 16th July. |
| KOREA MARU | 22,000 | 13th Aug. |
| SIBERIA MARU | 22,000 | 27th Aug. |
| TENTO MARU | 22,000 | 6th Sept. |

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, GUAYMAS, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Hongkong. |
|-------------|--------|-----------------|
| KIYO MARU | 17,500 | 10th July. |
| ARYO MARU | 17,500 | 6th September. |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | 5th November. |

* Omitting Manila & Batavia. * Wireless Telegraphy.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

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JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco:

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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"NANKING" "CHINA"

August 7th. August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
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KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For | Steamers. | To Sail. |
|------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| SHANGHAI | Yingchow | 29th June at 3 p.m. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | Luchow | 30th June at noon. |
| AMOY & SHANGHAI | Sinkiang | 2nd July at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Suiyang | 4th July at 3 p.m. |
| TIENSIN | Mulchow | 4th July at 11 a.m. |

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.
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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer | From | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | For |
|-----------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Tjiuwong | Kobe & Moji | 28th June | 2nd July | Macassar |
| Tjimanock | Amoy | 6th July | 10th July | Batavia |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

| Steamships. | Captain | Leaving. |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Haitan | A. E. Hodgins | TUES., 2nd July at 1 p.m. |
| Halhong | J. W. Evans | TUES., 9th July at 3 p.m. |

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
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NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

| For | Steamship | On |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI via Swatow | Wingsang | Sun., 30th June at 4 light. |
| MANILA | Loongsang | Fri., 1st July at 3 p.m. |
| TIENSIN via Chefoo | Chipsang | Tues., 2nd July at noon. |
| HAIPHONG | Taksang | Tues., 2nd July at 7 a.m. |
| SANDAKAN | Mausang | Tues., 2nd July at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Taisang | Wed., 3rd July at 4 light. |
| MANILA | Yuensang | Fri., 5th July at 3 p.m. |

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but represents a monthly service to India via Ceylon, the "KWAISANG" and "HIM" calling at Swatow, Amoy, Fuchow, Shanghai, Hongkong, and other ports. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "VAN WAGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every five days. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a so-called, a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Fuchow via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with full passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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SHIPPING-NEWS.

Dealing with Aliens.

In the House of Commons on April 25 Colonel Sir Frederick Hall, K.B.E. (U. Dulwich), asked the President of the Board of Trade, if his attention had been called to a protest meeting of seamen held at Cardiff, on April 20, against the employment of the son of a German in a shipping office there; and whether, in view of the importance of taking every possible step to safeguard the seamen of the Mercantile Marine, he would agree without delay to take whatever measures were necessary to remove all aliens from British ports, so as to prevent any risk of shipping movements being communicated to the enemy. Mr. G. J. Wardle (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade), who replied, said: "The attention of my right hon. friend the President has been called to the particular case referred to and it is being dealt with. As regards the presence of aliens at the ports, I will communicate with the Home Secretary."

A Swedish Salvaged Steamer.

When the Swedish steamer Nippon, at present under charter to the Robert Dollar company, leaves Manila to-day, (says the "Manila Daily" Bulletin of June 24) another chapter will be written in what was probably the most sensational shipping story ever chronicled in local maritime annals. The arrival of the Nippon on June 16, marked the first appearance of the vessel in Philippine waters since she was wrecked and salvaged in 1913. In that year, as will be remembered, she ran ashore on Scarborough reef and was abandoned by practically all of her crew when it appeared that the vessel was doomed to destruction from the heavy seas then running. Almost as soon as news of her plight was received in Manila, the firm of Erlanger and Galignier chartered the coast guard cutter Mindoro and proceeded to the scene of the wreck, where they conducted salvage operations. Possession of the vessel was challenged by the underwriters, and German warships were at one time reported in the offing ready to contest matters with the American firm, but the rights of the salvaging firm were finally upheld.

The Tonnage Shortage.

In the monthly journal of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, a writer maintains that already the submarine campaign is having a profoundly unsatisfactory effect upon our trade with the East. From the Eastern route ship after ship has been withdrawn for the purpose of what is considered to be more urgent work, and if the normal number is not soon restored the scarcity of our shipments will will act as a tremendous stimulus to production in India, Japan and China. That, as a matter of fact, is already what has happened, though so far not to an alarming extent. "Read any economic journal and one sees that companies have been started to develop the resources of these vast and inherently wealthy countries; and manufacturing is steadily replacing the less profitable agriculture and subsidiary pursuits. Look at Bombay, for instance. It did not require an increase in the duty on cotton piece-goods to stimulate production there. Of China and Japan, a similar observation might also be made with equal truth. Apart from the natural development of industry which must be expected in these countries, it must be admitted that it has received a tremendous fillip by the reduction of ships going East and by the tendency to further reduction. Necessity breeds enterprise. It was the prospect of a food shortage in Great Britain which has led us into agricultural activity; and it is equally reasonable to assume that fewer imports of manufactured goods will compel the Middle and Far Eastern countries to break out into industrial activity. Our economic salvation resides, ultimately, on our position in the shipping world. It is vital to our existence as an industrial nation that the submarine menace shall be made a thing of the past, and that our ships shall be able to ply safely about their country's business, and that our shipbuilding output shall be considerably accelerated. Let us hope that Lord Jellicoe's prophecy will be fulfilled speedily."

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having arrived, from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

*Goods not cleared by the 4th July at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 4th July 1918, at 9.30 a.m.. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

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from Kobe
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Woonyou, Room 22, Chusan Hotel, from Shanghai.
Biannhua, Taikeesi, from Amoy.
Kanbayataras, Shotokan Hotel, from Kobe.
Nakama, Care Hindo Hotel and Matsubara Hotel, from Osaka.
Captains Williamson, s.s. Sing kwangtung, from Shanghai.
Changyishi, Keetong, Co., from Yokohama.
Changle, s.s. Tensheng West Tehfooton, from Shanghai.
Mook Joo, Hongkong Hotel, from Tokio.
Kashira, from Yokohama.
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**PRICES BY MAIL From
SINGAPORE Dated
June 17th, 1918.**

Sterling Shares.
om. Value. Buyers Sellers

| 2/- Shares. | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Allagar | 2/8 | 3/0 |
| Anglo-Java | 5/0 | 5/0 |
| Anglo-Malay | 10/6 | 12/- |
| Batang Malaka | 2/6 | 4/6 |
| Bekoh | 2/3 | 3/0 |
| Bkt. Martajam | 4/11 | 5/0 |
| Bkt. Sembawang | 2/5 | 3/0 |
| Cheronese (F.M.S.) | 3/3 | 3/6 |
| Chimpul | 1/10 | 2/11 |
| Consolidated | 11/- | 14/6 |
| Heawood | 3/0 | 3/3 |
| Kamuning Perak | 3/6 | 4/6 |
| Kota Tinggi | 2/3 | 3/6 |
| Labu (F.M.S.) | 7/8 | 9/- |
| Lingsi Ord. | 20/- | 25/- |
| London A.R. | 7/6 | 8/8 |
| Merliman | 4/6 | 5/6 |
| Padang Jawa | 2/6 | 3/6 |
| Perak | 5/3 | 6/9 |
| Port Dickson | 2/3 | 3/3 |
| Selangor | 235/- | 30/- |
| S'pore Para | 3/6 | 4/6 |
| S'pore United | 2/4 | 2/8 |
| Str. Settlements | | |
| (Bertram) | 5/- | 6/- |
| Sumatra Para | 7/- | 8/- |
| United Serdang | | |
| Sumatra | 11/- | 12/- |
| United Sumatra | 7/- | 8/- |
| United Tembing | 3/0 | 3/3 |
| Vallambrosa | 17/6 | 19/6 |
| £1 Shares. | | |
| Bkt. Rajah | 160/- | 190/- |
| Cardfield | 110/- | 130/- |
| Damansara | 70/- | 90/- |
| Hlands & L'lands | 80/- | 70/- |
| Kuala Lumpur | 60/- | 100/- |
| Landron | 42/- | 46/- |
| Langat (Java) | 42/6 | 48/8 |
| Leedbury | 65/- | 80/- |
| Lumut | 40/- | 47/6 |
| Malacca B. P. | | |
| Ord. | 80/- | 100/- |
| 7 1/2 Pref. | 70/- | 80/- |
| Nordland | 22/- | 26/- |
| Parman | 80/- | 35/- |
| Pegoh | 43/- | 55/- |
| Rambia Ord. | 28/6 | 32/8 |
| Rambia Pref. | 85/- | 45/- |
| Rubber Plant | | |
| Invest | 22/6 | 27/6 |
| Sapong | 30/- | 35/- |
| Seafield | 85/- | 105/- |
| Tebrau (Johore) | 60/- | 75/- |
| United Suez Betong | 55/- | 70/- |
| Dollar Shares. | | |

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| Swatow and Bangkok | Lushow | B. & S. | 30, June. |
| Shanghai via Swatow | Wingwang | J. M. Co. | 30, June. |
| Makassar | Tijilwong | I.O.J. L. | 4, July. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haitan | D. L. Co. | 2, July. |
| Sandakan | Mausang | J. M. Co. | 2, July. |
| Amoy and Shanghai | "inkiang | B. & S. | 7, July. |
| Raiphong | Taksang | J. M. Co. | 2, July. |
| Tientsin via Chefoo | Chipshing | J. M. Co. | 2, July. |
| Shanghai | Tsuising | J. M. Co. | 3, July. |
| Shanghai | Suiyang | B. & S. | 4, July. |
| Manila | Yuensang | J. M. Co. | 5, July. |
| Tientsin | Hulchow | B. & S. | 7, July. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haihong | D. L. Co. | 9, July. |
| Batavia. | Tyinanoeok | I.O.J. L. | 10, July. |
| Manila | Longsang | J. M. Co. | 10, July. |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Sado Mi. | N. Y. K. | 12, July. |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Kawachi M. | N. Y. K. | 19, July. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama | Aki M. | N. Y. K. | 19, July. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama | Tango M. | N. Y. K. | 20, July. |
| | | | 27, Aug. |

Anderson & Mrs F. Matheson M^r
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| Kingsley, Miss F E | Wood, G G |
| Lay, A H | Wright, Capt |
| Little, A C | Wat on, G W |
| Longfield, S | Zislman, K |
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| Aspe, Dr & Mrs | Lambden A |
| Banerman, G | Lyons, Mrs |
| Budge W | McAlain, Mr |
| Chang, Mr & Mrs T B | McGee Mrs M |
| Course, Mr & Mrs | Morley W |
| Culhane Mrs T B | Morton A |
| Summing Mrs | Moore B J & E |
| Wain, G | Passmore, Mr |
| Gregory, Mr & Mrs | Richardson M |
| Haywood G B | Robinson, Mrs |
| Hoy, A W T | Sleish E M |
| Hammes, C J | Starker, Mr & |
| Hatfield J | Stubbings |
| Jackson, Mr & Mrs | Todd, A L |
| " " W | Underwood M |
| James B | " " Mrs |
| Joseph J | White Mrs & M |
| Kilhee Mrs L | |
| Kinnaid C D | |
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| <p align="center">GRAND HOTEL.</p> | |
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| Bradley G | Hargrey, R D |
| Brooks J P | Johnson F |
| Crowell H M | MacDonald F |
| Cross, Dr & Mrs J M | Oliver, G L |
| Cummings T J | Pugh, W T |

Ordes A
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Mrs OR
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Hodge L E S
Jones C P
Kachas Mrs G A
Scott Holman
Shaw J A
Simmons F B
Singer Mr, & Mrs E

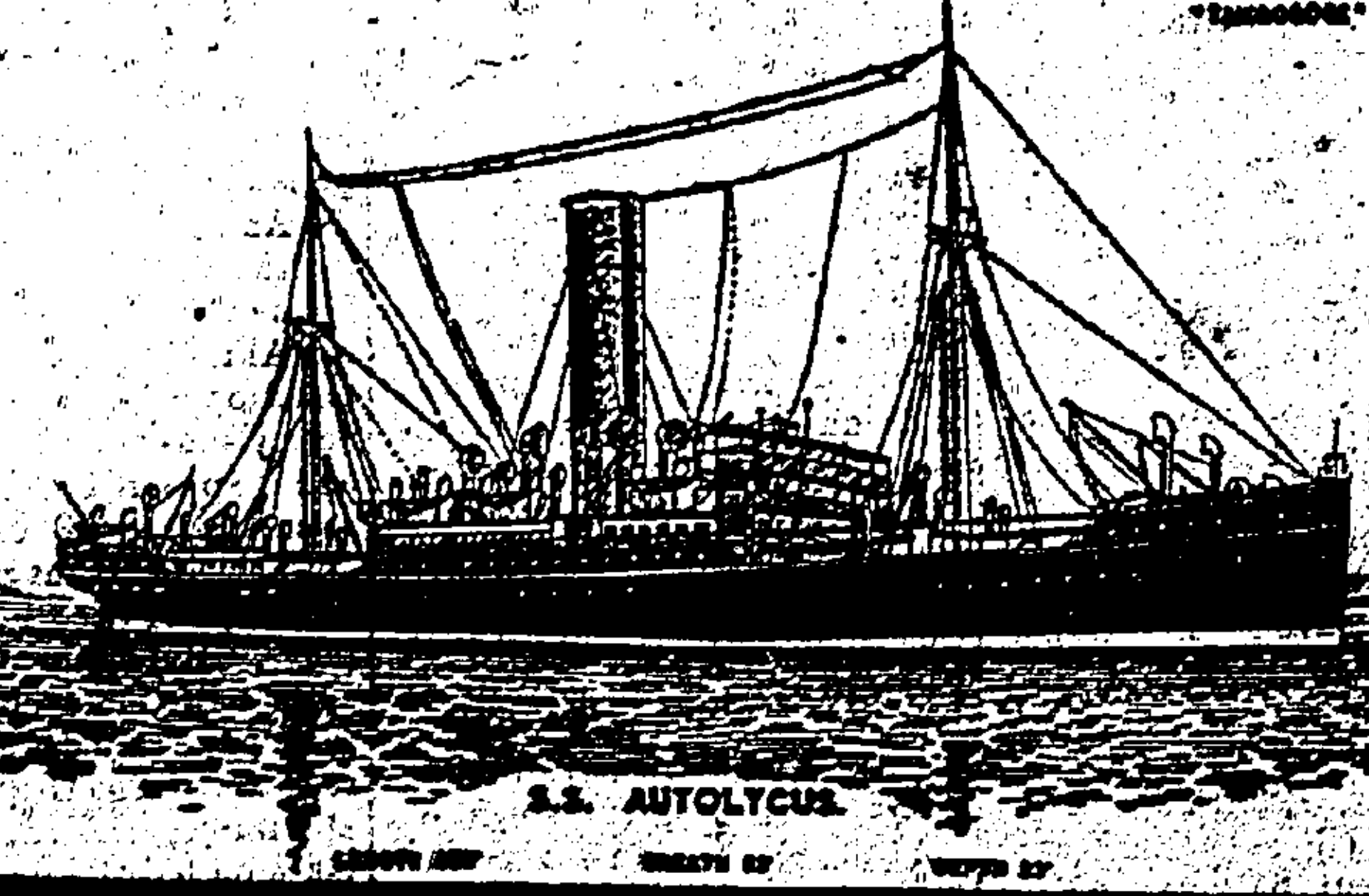
Austin Capt D C
 Brown N I
 Caldwell B
 Emerson Mrs F E
 Grocker V T
 Hawrick A G
 Kelasey Jas J
 Robinson Mrs E
 O'Don W J
 Rasm K B
 Forestry Mr & Mrs
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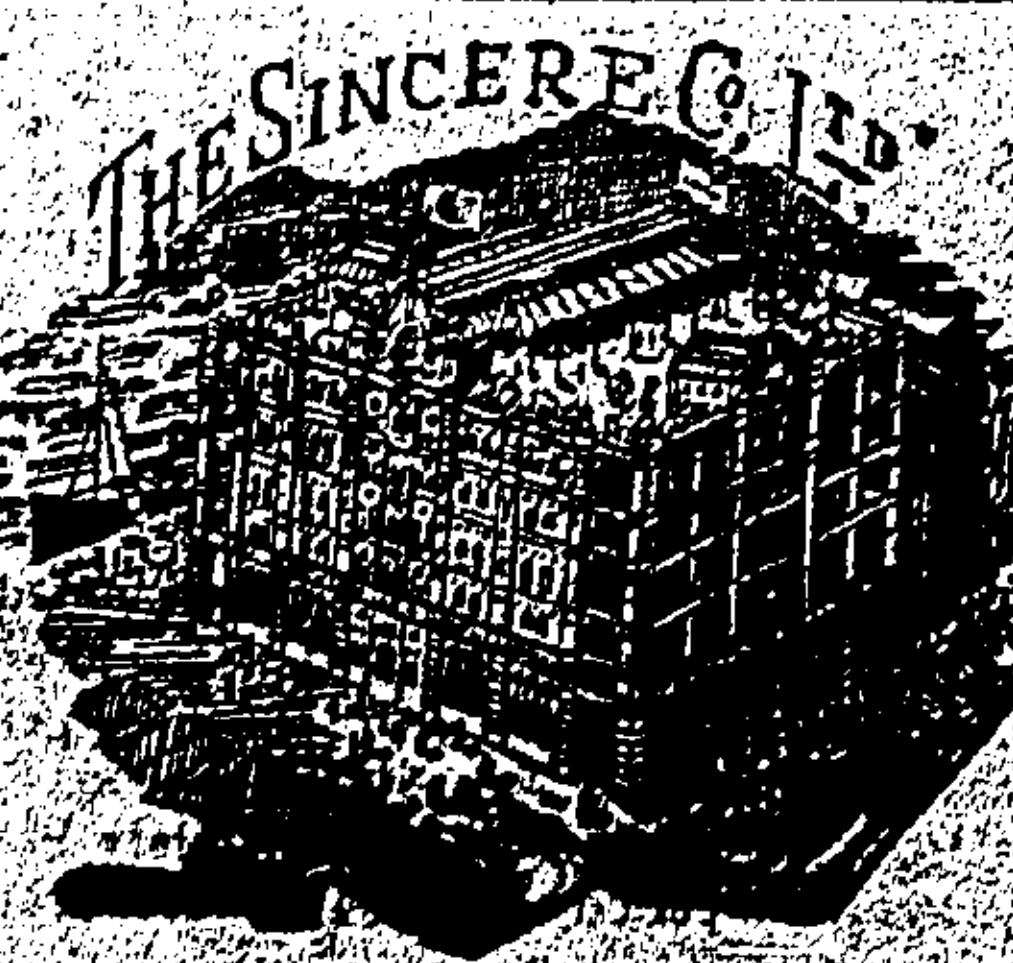
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WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

Refreshments on the Roof Garden

PRICES MODERATE.



COMPANY MEETING.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Ltd.

(VERBATIM).

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., General Managers, at noon to-day. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided and there were present Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. A. O. Langford, Mr. H. P. White (Director), Mr. E. Sutherland (Secretary), Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K. O., Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. R. E. McDougall, L. A. P. Leite, Lo Man-hing, Lo Cheung-shai, Ho Fook, Ho Leung, S. C. Ismail, Neil McIntyre, K. O. Longmire, Ho Shai-kit, Ho Ki, A. O. Davidson, L. E. Remedios, S. E. de Lus, P. Todd, W. Logan, E. M. Raymond, A. V. Apoor, R. M. Austin, N. L. E. Raiton and E. M. N. de Silva.

The Chairman said:—As it is past the time for which this meeting is called, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary read the notice, after which the Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.—I have been asked by shareholders representing about 14,000 shares in this Company to express the hope that a final dividend will be paid of such an amount as will bring up the total dividend in dollars for the last year to the equivalent of the dividend in dollars for the previous year. I am aware, of course, that, until the full accounts have been received, the Directors can make no announcement on this subject, but I hope that, when the question of the amount of final dividend to be paid is being considered by the Directors, the wishes of the considerable body of shareholders for whom I am speaking will be borne in mind.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—This meeting has been called in order to comply with clause 40 of the Articles of Association. I regret to say that it has been quite impossible for the General Managers to prepare the accounts in time for presentation to shareholders at this meeting. Our negotiations with the Shipping Controller in connection with the requisition by the Government of the Company's steamers commenced in May 1917 and are even to-day incomplete. We still require certain particulars therefore, without which it is quite impossible for us to complete our accounts. In these circumstances, I have no option but to move the adjournment of this meeting under Clause 49 to a later date, which will be notified as soon as possible. We hope that a final settlement with the authorities will be come to at an early date and that we shall be able to complete the accounts during August. As I shall fully review the working of the Company for last year at the adjourned general meeting when we will have the report and accounts before us, I do not propose to say anything more than this to-day, but with regard to Mr. Pollock's remarks I can only say that every consideration will be given by the Directors to what he has said. I now beg to propose that this meeting be adjourned to a date to be notified later.

Sir Paul Chater:—I beg to second the proposition.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Sir Paul Chater. Those in favour hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 15, amounted to 49,698 tons and the sales during the period to 46,584 tons.

DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Death of Second Lieut. H. I. Jones, R. F. A.

It will be learnt with very much regret that information has been received from Home, by cable, of the death from pneumonia in France, whilst on Active Service, of 2nd Lieut. H. I. Jones, Royal Field Artillery.

The late Mr. Jones, who was 33 years of age, was educated at Dalwich College, and after leaving school joined the London staff of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Limited, remaining with this Company for seven years, when he came to Hongkong, in May, 1911, to join the staff of the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited. On the amalgamation of this Company with the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, in 1918, he joined the staff of the Society, of which he was a member at the time of his death. Early in 1917, he volunteered his services for the Front, and on proceeding home his ship was torpedoed in the English Channel, but he escaped with the loss of all his belongings. On joining up in England he received a Commission in the Royal Field Artillery as 2nd Lieutenant, and proceeded to France in April of this year.

The late "Cully" Jones, as he was known amongst his more intimate friends, was exceedingly popular, and his loss will be deeply regretted. He will be especially remembered as a most accomplished vocalist, being a familiar figure on the concert platform.

ENEMY FIRMS.

Notice to Hongkong Liquidators.

It is notified in the Hongkong Government Gazette that Notifications Nos. 425 and 524 of 1915, which exempted from the operation of sections 4 and 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Second Amendment Ordinance, 1915, and from the operation of sections 5 and 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Third Amendment Ordinance, 1915, respectively, all liquidators appointed under the provisions of the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914, must be read as applying only to the liquidators as liquidators and not as applying to them in their individual capacities. In other words the general obligation to make returns and payments to the Custodian of Enemy Property apply to every such liquidator except where the matter in question is one which concerns only the person, firm or company whose affairs such liquidator has been appointed to wind up.

2. The exemption of all liquidators from the operation of the above sections of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinances absolutely on the revocation of the appointment of a liquidator and any sums set aside for the payment of secured creditors, liquidation expenses, etc., etc., not included in the final cash balance handed over to the Custodian must be notified to the Custodian in accordance with the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinances. Similarly all property which has not been realised must be notified to the Custodian.

3. The nature of the duties devolving on persons, firms or companies in connection with the notification to the Custodian of Enemy Property and the payment to him of sums due to enemies and further notification of all claims against enemies is set forth in a pamphlet issued by the Custodian of Enemy Property. This pamphlet may be obtained on application to the Custodian of Enemy Property, General Post Office Building, (Top Floor).

Reappointed to Sanitary Board.

His Excellency the Governor has re-appointed Mr. Chan Koi-ming to be a Member of the Sanitary Board for a further term of three years, with effect from the 15th April, 1918.

NAVY'S WAY WITH U-BOATS.

Persuasive Power of a Depth Charge.

The following stories, substantiated by Admiralty records, but unfortunately all too briefly told, give some idea of the constant vigil and patience of our U-boat hunters. A German submarine had been reported in a certain area swept by our anti-submarine craft, and it was pretty certain that the was lying perdue at the bottom of the sea awaiting a chance to escape.

She would have to come to the surface to charge batteries, but as this would be dangerous in daytime, it was more likely the vessel would attempt the operation by night. Accordingly a number of vessels were detailed to watch for her at night. Luck was with the flotilla. The weather was favourable and a cordon was drawn round the suspected hiding place.

Between one and two in the morning one of the vessels "got a clue" and closed up to the spot in readiness. Presently the submarine rose, and fire was opened. The enemy hastened to dive, assisted in the operation by one of our depth charges, after which nothing more was heard of that boat.

An armed trawler on patrol sighted the conning tower and upper part of a U-boat about a mile away. She opened fire. The first shot missed; the second fell short but ricocheted into the conning tower, the third burst in the middle of the conning tower, the fourth on the lower part of the conning tower, and the fifth hit the water over the spot where the submarine disappeared. She was not seen again.

Another armed trawler, while on patrol, heard the working of a submarine's engines under water, and steamed over the supposed course of the enemy and dropped a depth charge. A loud explosion was heard, and as the column of water dropped round the trawler a piece of brass tubing about two feet long and three inches in diameter was seen to fall close to the ship. A large quantity of oil came to the surface. No further sound was heard, and when the area was dragged an obstruction on the bottom was located.

A similar experience came the way of a motor launch. Her charge threw flat sheets of metal high in the air, and from the quantities of oil floating about the captain has no doubt his attack made good.

There is evidence in these official reports of the helpful work being done in interested seas by our comrades of the American Navy. An interesting and successful engagement was fought by two American destroyers which were convoying merchantmen. Twice a hostile periscope popped up and twice the Americans left their charges to deal with the menace.

The third time it showed itself our Allies plugged in three shots, and dropped a depth charge. The enemy's bow came up quickly, and it appeared that he was lying at an angle of 30 degrees, stern down. He managed to right himself, and tried to steam out of range. But again the Americans opened fire, and the Germans then put "hands up" and surrendered. The U-boat sank just afterwards, the survivors being taken on board a destroyer.

How a United States destroyer saved a convoy is told in another of these stories. She sighted a U-boat in the moonlight, and made for her, dropping two "pills" where the enemy had dived. Oil came to the surface.

An interesting point in connection with this incident is officially recorded in these terms: "Another convoy coming from the opposite direction was approaching the submarine. The German was evidently lying in wait for these ships, and by attacking him the American saved the approaching convoy."

Here is the story of a destroyer's fight against two submarines. One of our own ships on convoy duty spotted a periscope half a mile away, but before she could place with the enemy he had dived. Down went the depth

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton Correspondent writing on June 28, says: Canton Journalist's Execution.

The Journalist's Association has sent circular telegrams to all the prominent leaders and newspapers throughout the country reporting the execution of Chan Kang-foc, editor of the *Man Ching* at Canton, in an illegal way under the orders of the Tsuchun.

Canton's Currency.

Mr. Young Wing-tai, the financial Director of Canton, personally attended the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton and informed the merchants that the specie payment of the Canton notes will be resumed shortly, and that the assistant manager of the China Bank at Canton has agreed to resume his duties. The business of the China Bank will be re-opened again very soon.

The Fighting at Luchow.

Owing to Luchow City being still in the hands of Long Chi-kuang's troops the Tsuchun has again sent another army to Luchow to assist in the attack. It is stated that the city is now strongly invested and that the Commander there has repeatedly telegraphed Lung Chi Kwang asking for help. Lung Chi Kwang has requested the Central Government to allow him to bring five battalions of troops from Peking to Kwangtung. Newly enlisted soldiers will be brought down later.

To Relieve Flood Sufferers.

The Flood Relief Society of Canton has appealed to the Civil Governor, proposing to request those officials in the Government service who receive above \$30 and under \$100 a month to subscribe one-tenth of a month's salary and those who receive above \$100 a month to subscribe one-fifth of a month's salary in order, relieve the distress in the flooded districts.

Worried by D.O.R.A.

Five weeks ago (says the *Times*) a Bristol hay and straw dealer named Charles Frederick Price disappeared on the morning after his wedding. His body was found in the floating harbour at St. Philip's by a bargeman. At the inquest held by the Bristol coroner it was stated by a local solicitor that the dead man and his wife called on him after his wedding. He seemed to be very worried about the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and feared he would not be able to carry on his business and comply with the regulations. A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.

charge, and wreckage and portions of the submarine came to the surface. Just then another periscope was sighted, and our destroyer's guns went for the second enemy. The submarine fired a torpedo at the destroyer, missing her, and then disappeared.

One of H.M. ships was escorting an oil carrier through dirty weather when the latter was torpedoed without the escort or conveyed ship having seen anything. Half an hour later a submarine was sighted. Our defending boat shelled the enemy, then rammed him, sustaining a severe shock in contact, and then blew him up.

The usual oil and wreckage came to the surface, and a couple of German sailors were seen swimming. Our men succeeded in rescuing one, and then the U-boat's fighter returned to the torpedoed oiler and towed her into port. "A very creditable performance," says the Admiralty.

A German submarine grounded one morning, but so well was she shadowed that a group of drifters was waiting on her before she knew it. Although these vessels were outraged by the enemy's guns they engaged him in gallant fashion under a heavy fire all the time. They were joined by one of H.M. ships ten minutes after the engagement opened, and the submarine abandoned the action. We ceased fire, and shortly afterwards the U-boat blew up.

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY.

As You Sow so Shall You Reap.

You have heard a thousand sayings prescribed from the text, "As You Sow so Shall You Reap"—all about the wages of sin being death, and men who drank dying at the gutter, the gambler committing suicide after he had lost his last dollar and the broken law inevitably taking its toll of the wrecked souls and bodies of humanity.

And it's all true, horribly, bitterly, tragically true, but did you ever think that the reverse action of this stern law of God and nature is also true?

"As you sow so shall you reap, good as well as evil, lies as well as truths."

Theman who is industrious and thrifty in his youth is as surely well to do in his old age as the man is poor in his old age who was a waster, a spender, and a lecher in his youth. The man who has lived cleanly and abstemiously and taken intelligent care of his health is as sure to be hale and hearty in his seventies as the man who has burned out his stomach with alcohol and wrecked his nerves with dissipation is certain to be either in his grave or doddering and senile.

The beginning of our lives is made for us by chance. Our parents and our situation in the world in youth are wished upon us, but we make our middle, life and old age for ourselves and that is hard or comfortable, filled with love and companionship, or empty and lonely according to the way in which we have lived.

For age is when we gather in the harvest of the years, and as we have sown, so do we reap.

The trouble with us poor mortals is that we are always expecting miracles to be wrought in our behalf. We can see how the law of cause and effect must work for other people, but we expect it to be suspended in our own particular case, and that we will be allowed to escape the penalty of our folly and our weakness.

We shut our eyes to the fact that no spiritual barbank has yet arisen who can take the thorns out of the cactus of mean and selfish and hateful traits of character, and make them a palatable and nourishing diet for love and friendship to feed upon.

We should think a farmer a candidate for a lunatic asylum who expected to gather in a heavy harvest of corn from a field in which he had not planted a single grain of seed. We should send out a hurry call for an alienist for a gardener who relied against fate, and considered himself a martyr to ill luck because he could not gather roses off a thorn tree.

But that's about what we demand of life. We want to reap where we have not sown and have flowers burst into miraculous bloom in places where we have not set seed or bud.

Take the matter of success, for instance. Riches and honours are invariably the harvest of long and faithful toil and sweat, but it is the hardest thing in the world to convince the young of that. That is why there are so many people who are failures.

They are not willing to bend their backs to the plough and properly prepare the soil in which to plant the seed of their ambition. They want to reap all of the rewards and emoluments without any work.

The whole secret of success is comprised in knowing more about your job and doing it better than other people do. The man or woman who does that can invariably command their own prices for their labour and are celebrated in the market places. They are the school teachers, the railroad brakemen, the coal miners, the poor country lawyers, who become Wilsons and Goddes, and Lord Rhondas, and Macdones.

You can't convince the average youngster, however, of this. He thinks success is a matter of luck, instead of effort, and he's always looking for lightning to strike him without the effort of even running up a lightning rod. He goes blithely along sowing wild oats, and curses some malign destiny because he doesn't reap a bumper crop of wheat.

It's foolish to think that we could all have in our garden of life the things that we want most.

BOY SOLDIER AND HIS FATHER.

Brave Young Italian Adopted by an American Soldier.

Rome, April 17.—When the Premier, Signor Orlando, was recently visiting the Italian front, says the war correspondent of the *Giornale d'Italia*, he was made acquainted with the story of a youth of 15 named Marcello Davide, serving with the 21st Regiment, who had run away from his parents in the invaded territory and gone to work as a labourer in a war zone. He gave up this employment to fight along with the 21st Regiment, and in his new sphere of activity was soon rewarded for his observance of discipline and his bravery.

Signor Orlando, on learning these particulars, and in addition the fact that the boy could not be left behind, addressed the colonel of the regiment as follows:—"Be good enough, colonel, to keep this lad, for from now on I adopt him as a son."

Turning to the young soldier the Premier continued:—"You are another of my sons. Write to me every week and tell me how you are getting on. I will look after you as your father. For the present you are fighting for your country."

If we'd only put them there instead of not putting anything at all, of planting a weed and expecting it to come up a flower.

What the great majority of human beings want most is love. Above all earthly blessings they desire the affection and tenderness of those about them, and especially the love and tenderness of their children, and no complaint is so bitter as that of fathers and mothers whose children are neglectful and indifferent to them.

Yet ninety-nine out of a hundred the parent whose children exhibit no affection for them are merely reserving what they sowed. They did nothing to win their children's love and confidence. They were neglectful and hard, they fretted and scolded and never took the trouble to try to understand their children. They never showed them any real sympathy.

They depended upon what they call natural affection. There is no natural affection, except the animal affection of a mother for her young, while it is helpless. That feeling does not emanate from the child. It would be as much attached to anyone else who was kind to it. A child's love for its parents is based on the love, tenderness and sympathy it has received. Give these to a child and it gives them back to you tenfold. Withhold them and you get nothing. As you sow, you reap.

A woman I know makes great trouble to devise little pleasures for her nieces and nephews. She is always giving them things. She takes them on delightful little journeys and is to the most confidential terms with them. Asked why she did this she replied:—

"I am laying up love for my old age. I am childless and without these children will be a very lonely old woman, with nobody to care whether I lived or died, so I am binding them to me with a thousand cords of affection. I am mixed up in their lives with all sorts of beautiful childish memories. And they'll always love me but why should they care for me if I do nothing to make them happy or to win their hearts?"

That's a bit of philosophy that will bear consideration. Why should our families love us if we are unlovely? Why should they cherish us if we have done nothing to make their lives brighter and happier? Why should the wife expect her husband to continue to love her when her extravagance is working him to death, and when the only reward he ever gets for his hard labours is whining and complaints because she can't have more?

Why should a husband expect his wife to love him when he treats her brutally and neglects her? Why should people who are selfish and high tempered, and whose tongues are like two edged swords, expect to have friends?

And they don't. They reap as they have sown. We each gather in the harvest that we have planted.—By Dorothy Dix.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The financial statement for the month of March, 1918, issued by the Hongkong Treasury shows revenue and expenditure as follows:—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1917 | 3,293,061.82 |
| Revenue from 1st January to 31st March, 1918 | 4,311,813.57 |
| | 7,604,875.39 |
| Expenditure from 1st January to 31st March, 1918 | 2,463,924.19 |
| Balance, 31st March, 1918 | 5,140,951.20 |

* Exclusive of Crown Agents' accounts January not received.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—5th Sunday after Trinity, 30th June, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Macfarren. (31st) Psalms: 144, Woodward. Te Deum: Laver, Cooke. Hymns: 156, 215. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 144, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 15, in union. Hymn 166, verses 1, 3, 5, in union. Hymn 215, verses 1, 4, in union. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 147, Battishill, 145, Battishill. Magnificat: Goss (7th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Ferial. Hymns: 537, 217, 31. N.B.—Psalm 147, verses 1, 6, 12, 13, in union. Psalm 145, verses 1, 7, 13, 15, in union. Hymn 217, verses 1, 4, 5, in union. Hymn 31, verses 1, 3, in union.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity, 30th June, 1918. Holy Communion at Evening Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Hindle. Psalms: As set. N.B.—In Union: Psalm 144, Verses 1, 2, 5, and 6. Psalm 145, Verses 1 and 2. Psalm 146, Verses 1 and 10. Te Deum: Oakley. Te Deum: Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 352, 8 (Tune 106), 335, and 428. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Psalm 147. As set. Psalm 148. As set. Psalm 149. As set. Psalm 150. Humphreys. 31st evening. N.B.—In union: Psalm 144, Verses 1 and 2. Psalm 145, Verses 1, 2, and 3. Magnificat: Barnby. Nunc Dimittis: Ferial, 27th evening. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. (Hymns: 266, 39, 12 & 38 (Tune 8 Appendix, last verse in union).)

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, June 30th. Morning 11 a.m. Hymns: 344, 326, 231, 41. Anthem: Subjects: The Right of Angary. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns: 238, 299, 22, 219. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Mason.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday, June 16, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Fodder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 8.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Westleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service, 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service, 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Service, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kowloon.—Low Masses at 8.15 and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 10 a.m. 5.30 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. First Communion of Christ School. MacDonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified one fatal case each of plague and foot and mouth disease from fatal outbreaks of peripneumonia. All the patients were Chinese.

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| T/T Shanghai | Nom. |
| T/T Singapore | 139 1/2 |
| T/T Japan | 147 1/2 |
| T/T India | Nom. |
| Demand, India | Nom. |
| T/T San Francisco | 78 |
| cc & New York | 78 |
| T/T Java | 149 1/4 |
| T/T Manila | Nom. |
| T/T Hong Kong | 446 |
| Demand, Paris | 446 1/2 |

BUYING.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 4 m/a L/C | 3/4 1/2 |
| 4 m/a D/P | 3/4 1/2 |
| 6 m/a L/C | 3/4 1/2 |
| 30 d/a Sydney & Melbourne | 3/4 1/2 |
| 30 d/a San Francisco & New York | 79 1/4 |
| 4 m/a Marks | Nom. |
| 4 m/a France | 461 |
| 6 m/a France | 466 |

DISCOUNT PER 100.

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Hong Kong | 10 |
| Manila | 10 |
| Canton | 10 |

NEW CHINESE MANILA POLICE.

Governor General Harrison has appointed Capt. Anton Hohmann as Chief of Police of Manila, effective January 15 last, succeeding George Seaver who has joined the Philippine National Bank. Capt. Hohmann's appointment was made effective from that date for the reason that he took over the police chief's chair when Chief Seaver was granted leave of absence to visit the homeland. Chief Hohmann has been in the government service since 1901.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japanese Enterprise in the Philippines.

Several Japanese capitalists (says the Manila Daily Bulletin) have organized the Philippine Takushoku Kaisha to invest in the Philippine vegetable oil field and have secured a site in Santa Ana for a plant besides acquiring a large tract of coconut land in Tayabas. The company has the financial backing of prominent Japanese businessmen of Formosa and is capitalized at P300,000, all fully paid up. The site for the oil plant which it is proposed to erect shortly, comprises 20,000 square meters purchased for the sum of P15,000. The company's investment in the Philippines, it is understood, has been through the efforts of officials of the Ohta Development Company, and especially N. Inouye who succeeded K. S. Ohta as head of the concern, who is a personal friend of Tomio Matsuno, the largest stockholder of the new enterprise. Through the influence of Mr. Inouye, Mr. Matsuno, who is considered the wealthiest man of Formosa and is owner of large camphor estates, was prevailed upon to send a special representative, Mr. Kuroda, to investigate the field. He submitted favorable reports as to the investment possibilities. Of the capital stock of the new corporation, P250,000 has been acquired by Tomio Matsuno, while the rest has been taken up as follows: Seiji Kuroda, P20,000; Shingo Sato, P15,000; Kuroki Sasaki, P25,000; and Gishaburo Mochizuki, P7,000. Mr. Kuroda has been named to manage the company's business here while Mr. Matsuno will be the company's treasurer. Mr. Kuroda is now in Formosa for the purpose of consulting the principal stockholders on many matters in connection with the working of the concern. He is expected in Manila shortly. One of the first official acts of the new concern was the acquisition of 528 hectares of coconut land from the Tayabas plantation company, which is proposed to be operated in conjunction with the company's oil plant in Manila.

This was followed by the closing of a deal with Nicolas Arceco Tio in Manila by which the company acquired a choice site along the Pasig River in Santa Ana for the erection of the plant. The transaction was concluded and transfer made on May 31. Plans for the plant are already drawn, and according to officials of the company which has temporary offices at 308 Calle Estero Cagado, it is planned to commence construction work sometime in July. The plant is to start as a small one, costing probably not more than P8,000 as the company is not disposed to invest heavily at first in view of certain provisions of the recently enacted land law.

Lancashire and After the War Trade.

A Lancashire Member of Parliament with whom the London Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian discussed the report of the Lord Balfour of Burleigh Committee, made the following two points, taking the purely trade view. The proposals of the Textile Committee to withhold supplies of yarn to Germany during the transitional period after the war would not be detrimental to Lancashire. For the last ten years Lancashire has been approaching the point at which the supply is insufficient for the demand. It is quite likely that in the period after the war Lancashire will be able to absorb the whole output. Lancashire is now exporting more than one-third of what is wanted by the great markets of the world. If the war continues for another year India and China will be very short of cotton goods. It is not merely the difficulty of tonnage; prices are so high that they cannot buy. If, as is reasonable to suppose, prices react after the war, the argument of the Committee that the whole of the supply can be utilized here is certainly sound. The second point relates to the proposal to control Indian cotton—which is taken to mean the prohibition of export to enemy countries. India produces between four and five million bales of raw cotton each year. She uses about half in her own mills; the other half she exports. The real difficulty is that there is

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very little demand for Indian short-staple cotton in Lancashire. Before the war Lancashire took less than 150,000 bales a year. India's two biggest customers were Japan and Germany. To prohibit India from exporting her cotton to Germany would appear to be to inflict a serious hardship upon her. My informant, adds the correspondent, did not think that any great increase of the demand for Japan for Indian cotton was to be expected. Japan is likely to become a strong competitor for American cotton. These con-

Royal Society of Arts.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, Mr. Cecil W. Bateson, Hankow, China, and Dr. S. A. Hume, Mombasa, Fed. Malay States, were elected Fellows of the Society.

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Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUETTE JOUENEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Queen's Building, 2, Chater Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

| UP HILL | DOWN HILL | UP HILL | DOWN HILL |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 7.00 A.M. | 7.00 A.M. | 5.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| 7.15 A.M. | 7.15 A.M. | 5.15 P.M. | 5.15 P.M. |
| 7.30 A.M. | 7.30 A.M. | 5.30 P.M. | 5.30 P.M. |
| 7.45 A.M. | 7.45 A.M. | 5.45 P.M. | 5.45 P.M. |
| 8.00 A.M. | 8.00 A.M. | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| 8.15 A.M. | 8.15 A.M. | 6.15 P.M. | 6.15 P.M. |
| 8.30 A.M. | 8.30 A.M. | 6.30 P.M. | 6.30 P.M. |
| 8.45 A.M. | 8.45 A.M. | 6.45 P.M. | 6.45 P.M. |
| 9.00 A.M. | 9.00 A.M. | 7.00 P.M. | 7.00 P.M. |
| 9.15 A.M. | 9.15 A.M. | 7.15 P.M. | 7.15 P.M. |
| 9.30 A.M. | 9.30 A.M. | 7.30 P.M. | 7.30 P.M. |
| 9.45 A.M. | 9.45 A.M. | 7.45 P.M. | 7.45 P.M. |
| 10.00 A.M. | 10.00 A.M. | 8.00 P.M. | 8.00 P.M. |
| 10.15 A.M. | 10.15 A.M. | 8.15 P.M. | 8.15 P.M. |
| 10.30 A.M. | 10.30 A.M. | 8.30 P.M. | 8.30 P.M. |
| 10.45 A.M. | 10.45 A.M. | 8.45 P.M. | 8.45 P.M. |
| 11.00 A.M. | 11.00 A.M. | 9.00 P.M. | 9.00 P.M. |
| 11.15 A.M. | 11.15 A.M. | 9.15 P.M. | 9.15 P.M. |
| 11.30 A.M. | 11.30 A.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. |
| 11.45 A.M. | 11.45 A.M. | 9.45 P.M. | 9.45 P.M. |
| 12.00 P.M. | 12.00 P.M. | 10.00 P.M. | 10.00 P.M. |
| 12.15 P.M. | 12.15 P.M. | 10.15 P.M. | 10.15 P.M. |
| 12.30 P.M. | 12.30 P.M. | 10.30 P.M. | 10.30 P.M. |
| 12.45 P.M. | 12.45 P.M. | 10.45 P.M. | 10.45 P.M. |
| 1.00 P.M. | 1.00 P.M. | 11.00 P.M. | 11.00 P.M. |
| 1.15 P.M. | 1.15 P.M. | 11.15 P.M. | 11.15 P.M. |
| 1.30 P.M. | 1.30 P.M. | 11.30 P.M. | 11.30 P.M. |
| 1.45 P.M. | 1.45 P.M. | 11.45 P.M. | 11.45 P.M. |
| 2.00 P.M. | 2.00 P.M. | 12.00 P.M. | 12.00 P.M. |
| 2.15 P.M. | 2.15 P.M. | 12.15 P.M. | 12.15 P.M. |
| 2.30 P.M. | 2.30 P.M. | 12.30 P.M. | 12.30 P.M. |
| 2.45 P.M. | 2.45 P.M. | 12.45 P.M. | 12.45 P.M. |
| 3.00 P.M. | 3.00 P.M. | 1.00 P.M. | 1.00 P.M. |
| 3.15 P.M. | 3.15 P.M. | 1.15 P.M. | 1.15 P.M. |
| 3.30 P.M. | 3.30 P.M. | 1.30 P.M. | 1.30 P.M. |
| 3.45 P.M. | 3.45 P.M. | 1.45 P.M. | 1.45 P.M. |
| 4.00 P.M. | 4.00 P.M. | 2.00 P.M. | 2.00 P.M. |
| 4.15 P.M. | 4.15 P.M. | 2.15 P.M. | 2.15 P.M. |
| 4.30 P.M. | 4.30 P.M. | 2.30 P.M. | 2.30 P.M. |
| 4.45 P.M. | 4.45 P.M. | 2.45 P.M. | 2.45 P.M. |
| 5.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. | 3.00 P.M. | 3.00 P.M. |
| 5.15 P.M. | 5.15 P.M. | | |

WINTER CARS on Week Days

SATURDAY

STARTS ON WHEELS

SPECIAL CARS

By arrangement in the Company's Office.

Alameda Building

Don't Forget

and **rent** these **cars** available for all **trips** and **travelling** on the **third** and **fourth** of **each** month. **These** **cars** **are** **not** **to** **be** **used** **for** **any** **other** **purpose** **than** **the** **one** **for** **which** **they** **are** **leased** **and** **are** **not** **to** **be** **used** **for** **any** **other** **purpose** **than** **the** **one** **for** **which** **they** **are** **leased** **and** **are** **not** **to** **be** **used** **for** **any** **other** **purpose** **than** **the** **one** **for** **which** **they** **are** **leased** **and** **are** **not** **to** **be** **used** **for** **any** **other** **purpose** **than** **the** **one** **for** **which** **they** **are** **leased** **and** **are** **not** **to** **be** **used** **for** **any** **other** **purpose** **than** **the** **one** **for** **which** **they** **are** **leased** **and** **are** **not** **to** **be** **used** **for** **any** **other** 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